The Centre Reporter.

OLD SERIES. XL
NEW SERIES. XXI

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY. DECEMBER 6, 1888.

NO. 48

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

Quay's attempt, with "mailed hand," to steal three orfour congressmen, has turned out a failed hand.

All the carpet mills in the country have reduced wages 10 per cent. What is that for when Harriso : is elected?

The recent meeting of Mahone and Quay was to settle the Bellefonte and Centre Hall post office appointments.

When you come to talk of awarding prize banners, Pennsvalley Democrats would come in for first prize, The REPORTER is proud of the field it labors in.

Two Bohemian oats agents in Bourbon county, Kentucky, received a note written in red ink, one day last week, to leave the county within 24 hours or "be salted down" Pity that that remedy wasn't discovered sooner. The agents vamoosed.

There is an apparent saving in interest by the purchase of $94,000,000 of United States bonds since last April of $27,000,000, although the premiums reached $18,500,000. But President Cleveland points out the money to do this, collected by needless taxation, if left in the business of the people and estimated as worth 6 per cent., would yield $55,700,000.

The Philadelphia *Press* says:

Ex-President Hayes has devoted much of his leisure during the past eight years to a study of crime and its prevention in this country.

The REPORTER rises to ask whether he has worked up to 1876 when the great crime of stealing the Presidency was committed?

Quay's "mailed hand" is built thus:
Thumb—Fraud.
First finger—Corruption.
Second finger—Boodle.
Third finger—Attempt to steal congressmen.
Little finger—Fraud, same as thumb.

"Turn the rascals out and turn nobody but the rascals out. This is the begginning of reform, and the end of reform is to put none but honest and efficient men in office."

So speaks the Philad. *Press*, and if its idea prevails under Harrison precious few Republicans would get a sop. Wa s is letz mit der *Press*?

The Pittsburg Post thinks chairman Quay has realized that his "mailed hand" blather is only accepted and derided as a species of that particular "bluff" that goes with "a poor hand," has faced about and says he don't believe Democrats will resort to anything dishonest until he sees it. No thanks for the concession, and it cannot be returned. We know of Quay's antecedents and practices.

Captain Zalinski, of the United States army, who has become famous for the invention of the dynamite gun, made a statement in which he denounces Keely, of motor fame, as a fraud, and says that the most wonderful thing about Mr. Keeley or his so called motor is that he has for fifteen years been able to gull so many people and among them so many prominent men. Captain Zalinski has been present at several exhibitions given by Keely, and he says that Keely is a "perfect charlatan," and must reveal his great "secret" or stand the wrath of his deluded stockholders.

Congressman Sowden, as justifying his course on the tariff question, has repeatedly asserted that he was acting in harmony with the sentiments of his Democratic constituency of Berks and Lehigh counties. The election result does not justify this claim. In Berks county the majority for Cleveland was increased from 6,879 in 1884 to 7,497 in 1888. In Lehigh county Cleveland's majority was increased from 1,738 in 1884 to 1,950 in 1888. In Berks and Lehigh, as in all other districts in which the tariff issue was courageously made before the people, the Democrats increased their votes.

Judge Allison, of Philadelphia, recently reprimanded an officer of the law who made an arrest without a warrant and without seeing the offense, which defines the rights of citizens and policemen. He said:

If an officer makes an arrest without a warrant he becomes a wrong doer himself if he does not see the offense committed, and he is responsible for any violence he may inflict on the prisoner. A citizen arrested when he has not violated any law is not bound to submit, and may use force enough to resist, but no more. If an officer undertakes to make an illegal arrest it is the same as if a private citizen should do it, for an officer is protected by the law only when executing the law.

THE COUNTRY DEMOCRATIC.

The Washington *Post* makes up the following table of official and estimated majorities in the several states for Cleveland and Harrison:

States.	Rep.	Dem.
Alabama	.....	60,113
Arkansas	.....	17,210
California	9,108	.....
Colorada	13,000	.....
Connecticut	.....	336
Delaware	.....	3,396
Florida	.....	6,500
Georgia	.....	60,003
Illinois	22,125	.....
Indiana	2,500	.....
Iowa	30,361	.....
Kansas	82,000	.....
Kentucky	.....	27,622
Louisiana	.....	54,760
Maine	22,629	.....
Maryland	.....	5,358
Massachusetts	30,729	.....
Michigan	22,966	.....
Minnesota	33,017	.....
Mississippi	.....	55,380
Missouri	.....	25,632
Nebraska	31,000	.....
Nevada	1,400	.....
New Hampshire	2,284	.....
New Jersey	.....	6,728
New York	13,399	.....
North Carolina	.....	13,118
Ohio	21,000	.....
Oregon	8,000	.....
Pennsylvania	79,223	.....
Rhode Island	4,500	.....
South Carolina	.....	52,085
Tennessee	.....	19,264
Texas	.....	135,000
Vermont	23,500	.....
Virginia	.....	1,535
West Virginia	.....	1,000
Wisconsin	21,269	.....
Totals	474,392	545,180

This shows a majority for Cleveland over Harrison of 70,788. Four years ago Cleveland had a majority over Blaine of 61,577 or 9,211 less than his majority over Harrison. The electoral college, as now chosen, is a delusion and a fraud. There should be a direct vote for president and the electoral vote of each state apportioned according to the number of votes cast for the respective candidates. The Prohibition candidate, General Fisk, for president received 268.508 votes. In 1884 St. John received 150,626, which show an increase of 117,882. While the vote received by General Fisk throughout the country entitles him to at least ten electoral votes, under the present system he gets none at all. According to the popular vote Cleveland is entitled to more electoral votes than Harrison and to the presidential office, and yet under the present unequal and unjust system Harrison is given two hundred and thirty-three electoral votes and Cleveland one hundred and sixty-eight. The electoral system can be readily amended so as to give proportional representation in the electoral vote without touching the equality of the states, and this should be done as speedily as possible.

FLOUR MILL SHORTENING WORK

There is still considerable talk of a restricted milling output. Pillsbury & Co. of Minneapolis have twice as much flour on hand as a year ago. Millers assert that the cause of the shutting down is not a dull and overstocked flour market, but a failure of the wheat supply. At the present there are five of the mills idle representing a total capacity of 7,000 barrels of flour daily, or 20 per cent. of the milling capacity of the city. Local mills will remain idle some of the time before the next crop of wheat is harvested, as will also mills at other points. At St. Louis the millers have agreed to run only half the time till January 1. Buffalo mills are booked to close three weeks in December, while Milwaukee mills at and those included in the Northwestern Association are understood to be favorable to a season of idleness. It is said that Mr. Freeman, of the Lacross Roller Mills, has been traveling over Wisconsin endeavoring to get millers, both county and city, to shut down for a time. At a recent meeting of the local millers this question was brought up of closing for three weeks in December, but owing to the positive and emphatic opposition of some of the millers, no agreement could be reached. During the next few weeks, however, it is more than likely that several more of the mills will shut down to await a more profitable relative position of the wheat and flour markets.

The following table of the Republican and Democratic votes cast for president in Pennsylvania since 1860, will be of interest at this time:

	Republican.	Democratic.	Majority
1860	268,030	195,636	71,414
1864	279,679	263,967	5,712
1868	342,280	313,382	28,898
1872	349,589	211,841	137,738
1876	384,148	366,204	17,944
1880	444,704	407,428	37,276
1884	473,804	392,785	81,018
1888	526,223	446,934	79,289

The Democratic vote of 1860 was the fusion vote on Douglas and Breckinridge. There were Greenback and Prohibition votes since 1868, which do not appear in the foregoing table. The total vote of the State in 1884 was 899,328, including 17,002 Greenback for Butler and 15,737 Prohibition for St. John. The total vote of 1888 is 997,787, including 20,756 Prohibition for Fisk and 3,873 Greenback-Labor for Streeter. The increase this year over the vote of 1884. is 98,458

RELIEF FOR FARMERS.

The least remunerative occupation, of the day, is farming. Prices for farm products have been ranging so low, that the agriculturist is scarce able to lay up something for old age. Two weeks ago we urged, through the colums of the REPORTER, as one method of affording some relief to the tillers of the soil, that three cows and two horses should be exempt from taxation upon every farm. A number of farmers have since congratulated us upon he idea, and claim that such a measure, while it would not count much in the reduction of their taxes, would only be simple justice.

We have since given the matter further thought and upon reflection come to think that all the live stock upon the farm horses and cows—should be untaxed.

The mechanic is not taxed upon his tools, no matter if they are worth several thousand dollars for with these he makes his livelihood. The farmer's teams are exactly the same—they are the tools needed in his occupation as a tiller of the soil and a party of reasoning would demand that they be exempt from taxation and placed in the same category as the tools of the mechanic.

The state, in all reason, can afford to do this much for the oppressed agriculturist. There are other occupations the profits of which count a dollar where the farmer has a dime. Let the burden then fall a trifle heavier upon the fellow who gains ten to the laters one.

There may be other sources of relief, and we would second them, but the REPORTER thinks that in all reason the start should be made by exempting the farmers horses and cows from taxation.

A G. A. R. MAN SPEAKS OUT.

Private Daltzell a well known Republican stumper, has written a letter in which he declares that the G. A. R. is an annex to the republican party. Private Daltzell is himself a member of the order and knows whereof he speaks. He says:

"The tree is judged by its fruits. The only fruit the G. A. R. bears is republican votes and republican offices. This I contend, is all right We give the Democratic comrade the right hand of fellowship, but would no more vote for him than he would vote for us. We do not name politics in the post, for we are a non-partisan organization, owned and operated by the republican party alone. We do not make stump speeches in the post rooms, or fly the bloody shirt there, but we keep up a devil of a thinking."

In another letter Private Dalzell has this to say:

"It was not written in our laws that the order was to be used to elect Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Logan, Harrison. That would not have been good policy. It would have kept Democrats out. Besides, it was well understood, without being specially stated in express words. We have charity dear friends, and help each other who we can, but when it comes to politics and a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether, the republican part has always known where to find the Grand Army.

THEY EXPECT TOO MUCH OF HARRISON.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 28.—Colored farm tenants in various parts of the state have become imbued with the idea that they will not be required to pay their rents now that General Harrison has been elected president, and many of them are squandering their hard earned money in the purchase of musical instruments and other luxuries. In Orangeburg County and other sections some of the small colored farmers are turning out their stock at large, and they think that President Harrison will wipe the fence law out of existence when he goes into office.

This we clip from the Philad. Press, and there is no doubt the ignorant blacks were made believe, in order to get their votes for Harrison, that if he was elected the negroes might exect all as mentioned above, and it is just on a footing with the promise to the northern white laboring man to get his vote, that Harrison's election would bring higher wages.

POPULAR VOTE FOR CLEVELAND

The election shows that a majority of the American people are Democrats, and gave Cleveland a majority. Harrison has carried 20 States by aggregate majorities of 476,000, and Cleveland has carried 18 States by aggregate majority of 556,000, given Cleveland a popular majority of 80,000 or 1,000 more than he received in 1884. The official vote may vary the table we give a few thousand, but it is more likely to increase than to diminish Clevelands majority of the popular vote.

Under the electoral system, Harrison the minority man gets the most electors and becomes President.

GREATER THAN GRANDPA.

General Harrison up to date, has had a mountain named for him, two big gas wells, a new variety of appies, and forty four babies.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

The close of President Cleveland's administration on the 4th of March will complete the first hundred years of the government of the United States, says the Pittsburg *Post*. President Washington was inaugurated on the 30th of April, 1789, and President Cleveland retires from office on the 4th of March, 1889. He completes the twenty-fifth presidential term, and the present congress the fiftieth.

From the standpoint of a hundred years, President Cleveland reviews not so much our marvelous national growth, but the dangerous tendencies that time has developed. He pays tribute to the frugality, honesty and simplicity of the early days of the republic, and shows a vivid contrast with existing conditions—the race for riches, the wealth and luxury, and the poverty and wretchedness of our cities, the vast aggregations of individual and corporate wealth, and its influence on government for selfish ends, the widening gulf between employer and employee—all combining to create classes, one of the rich and powerful and in another the toiling poor. The communism of combined capital and wealth, seeking to use the powers of government for its further enrichment, he finds no less dangerous and hateful than the communism of oppressed poverty and toil. In other words, he does not find the so-called "dangerous classes" confined to the slums. These are subjects of grave consideration with all intelligent observers, and the president does wisely in so forcibly presenting them that they will fasten on the public mind, and so educate the people to remedial measures. He passes from this line of argument to the kindred one of the abuses of the existing tariff system, and urges reform with compact reasoning and facts, so characteristic of all his public utterances. Extravagant appropriations should not be tolerated as a means of relieving the treasury—or as a pretext for continuing oppressive and needless taxation. "There should be no cessation of the struggle," the president says, until a plan is perfected, fair and conservative toward existing industries, but which will reduce the cost to consumers of the necessaries of life, which it provides for our manufactures the advantage of free raw materials and permits no injury to the interests of American labor. The cause for which the battle is waged is comprised within lines clearly and distinctly defined. It should never be compromised. It is the "peoples cause."

There is no weakening from the advanced ground of the message of last December. It is reaffirmed in its general principles, while the repetition of details is avoided as unnecessary. In no other of his state papers has the rugged power of Grover Cleveland, and his lofty and unselfish patriotism been so manifest, as in opening chapters of this message. They have the mark in every sentence and paragraph of his intense earnestness,

It is rather a descent from this eloquent elaboration of great principles and great truths to the usual routine review of the workings of the various departments of the government, omitted from the last message but taken up in this. It is not necessary to refer to it in this place at any length. It speaks for itself in its exhibits of four years of wise and faithful administration.

There is a very Clevelandish paragraph in the meat axe way the president disposes of the Sackville incident, at the same time maintaining the dignity of a state paper dealing with large questions. Lord Salisbury, whose flippant and insulting speech in London will be remembered, will take small comfort from the very decided language of Mr. Cleveland.

"Having first fulfilled the "just demands of international comity," he says, after describing Sackville's unpardonable conduct, "in mixing in our politics and insulting the senate and the executive, by affording a full opportunity for her majesty's government to act in relief of the situation, I considered prolongation of discussion to be unwarranted, and thereupon declined to further recognize the diplomatic character of the person whose continuance in such function would destroy that mutual confidence which is essential to the good understanding of the governments, and was inconsistent with the welfare and self respect of the government of the United States."

The attention of Congress, is called to the fishery question, and the responsibility for its unsettled condition plainly put upon the senate, which in the first place rejected an honorable and just treaty, and then refused the president the powers of retaliation such rejection made necessary for the honor of the country.

"As public servants," the president says in conclusion to the congress, "we shall do our duty well if we continually guard the rectitudes of our intentions, maintain unsullied our love of country, and with unselfish purpose strive for the public good."

The December debt statment for the first time during the present administration fails to announce a reduction. On the contrary it shows an apparent increase of over $11,000,000. This, of course is not an actual increase in the debt but is simply a reduction in the available cash in the treasury for paying the debt. This unusual showing is explained by the fact that during November the payment on pensions alone aggregated $22,000,000.

It is amusing and surprising to find just now, how many there are, who know how the late campaign should have been conducted to ensure the election of Cleveland. This corps of wise ones is as large those who can just tell an editor how his newspaper should be conducted.

HALF RATES TO WASHINGTON FOR THE INAUGURATION VIA PENNA. R. R.

The inauguration of President-elect Harrison promises to be the most largely attended as well as the most interesting occasion of the kind ever held in the National Capital. Political clubs and civic organizations from a majority of the States, as well as militia of all the neighboring States, will take part in the inaugural parade, while vast throngs of visitors from all parts of the country will swell the assemblage. The inaugural ball will be the finest ever given in honor of a new president. To accomodate the host of visitors the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will arrange a complete service of through trains to Washington. Besides the special movement all regular trains will be run in as many sections as the demands of travel require, so that one may leave any principal station of the system on Friday, Saturday, or Sunday previous to the inauguration, and arrive in Washington without delay. The handsome and commodious station of the company is situated in the very heart of the city, on Pennsylvania Avenue, on the line of the inaugural procession, a few squares from the capitol, and within a few minutes walk of the principal hotels and public buildings.

The capacity of the terminal facilities of this company was fully demonstrated at the last inauguration, when 100,000 passengers were handled without accident or delay, in forty eight hours.

In order to enable the overflow of Washington to go to Baltimore for hotel accomodations the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will, on March 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, place on sale excursion tickets to Baltimore, good for return trip until March 7th, at $1.20.

Excursion tickets at half rates will be sold from all ticket stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad System, March 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, valid for return passage until the 7th.

The round trip rate from Centre Hall will be $7.05.

THE WEATHER.

The largest period of clear days, that we had within three months, was week before last, when there were four days, in succession, of clear sky. All the other clear weather was confined to an occasional day, or of bright sky in one or two instances there were two bright sunshine days in succession. All the rest was rain—rain at night and rain by day.

Last week the ground was covered by a light snow and slush and mud were the prevailing elements. For rain, mud and disagreeable weather generally, the past three months beat the record.

FAMILY REUNION.

Last Tuesday 26th, the children and grand-children assembled at the home of Mr. Danuel Kreamer, at Rebersburg, to celebrate the 74th anniversary of his birth and have a family reunion. All the grand-children were present but three. The children of Mr. Kreamer are all living and are married, they are: Mr. H. W. Kreamer, Mrs. D. J. Meyer, of this place, Mrs. Aaron Luckenbach, Bellefonte, Mrs. John Wolf, Centre Mills.

THE MURDERER ARRESTED.

Andrew Burnorski, the Hungarian miner, who shot and killed Bernard Cassidy, at Enterprise near Osceola, Nov. 25, was arrested by Captain F. E. Clark, of Coal & Iron Police, at Frugality, Cambria county—on Tuesday afternoon. The clue furnished by a traveling man proved to be a correct one and the man was nabbed. He will be brought to Bellefonte and placed in jail on Wednesday. He confesses having committed the crime.

DEATH OF REV. YEARICK.

Rev. Wm. R. Yearick, an aged minister of the Reformed church, residing at Hublersburg, died on Tuesday Dec. 4th; and will be buried next Tuesday at Hilltown, Bucks co. Funeral services will be held at Hublersburg, next Monday at 1 p. m.

MARRIED.

At the Reformed parsonage, Centre Hall, Nov. 29th 1888 by Rev. Thos. S. Land, Mr. Irwin H. Winkleman of Nittany Hall to Miss Rose E. Weaver, of same place.

On 29th, by Rev. W. H. Grob, Mr J. F. Welby of State College and Miss Ellen McBath of Ferguson Township.

DIED.

On Nov. 18th in College Township Miss Viana Decker, aged 17 years, 7 months and 13 days.

On November 26th at Buffalo Run, Mr. John George Buehrer, aged 66 years, 4 months and 20 days.

——Miller's photograph caris in town, and expects to locate only for a short time. Persons wishing fine work done should call between the hours of 10 and 3. The finest work done when showing.

——Frederick Limbert, of Aaronsburg has been granted reisue and increase of pension.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

——Bushman & Kreamer advertise holiday goods in this issue.

——Jacob Meese reports his loss by the sawmill fire, two weeks ago, at $300.

——Powers' immense stock of boots and shoes and low prices is what makes things lively at their store at Bellefonte

——Rev. W. E. Fischer is able to move around again, but his leg is not by any means well.

——We direct the attention of our readers to ad. of Wolf & Son, in another column.

——Supervisor James Swestwood had been returned for neglect of roads. The jury, however, found no bill.

——The baseball will now make way for the snowball. In fact the latter is the more sensible of the two.

——There is said to be quite a number of cases of diphtheria in Eagleville, on the Bald Eagle Valley railroad.

——Read ad. of Bellefonte book bindery, and know where to go to if wanting books, papers or pamphlets bound.

——George Wister of Howard, this county has received a promotion in the fifth auditors office to a $1,800 position.

——Look here, young fellow, if you want to be nicely dressed, get your clothes made by Fleming, the tailor, Bellefonte.

——Reader, if you get us a club of 4 new subscribers to the REPORTER, for one year, with the cash, we will send you a copy one year free. Try it.

——Novels by Scott, Goldsmith, Verne, Haggard, Duchess, Dora Thorne, Hugh Conway etc., on sale at Murrays Drug store.

——We kindly ask our patrons to assist us in closing all accounts before the beginning of the New York, and enter 1889 on a new clean page. 3t

——Dont fail to visit Miller,s photograph car in this place, and see the work done by him, which is as fine and well executed as done by any artist.

——HORSE FOR SALE.—A fine 4-year old bay horse; trotted a mile in less than 3 minutes. Address or call on
J. D. LESHER,
Centre Hall, Pa.

——Don't fail to visit Meese's store, on Allegheny street, when shopping in Bellefonte. They have a fine line of goods and sell at rock bottom rates. Produce taken in exchange.

——Mrs. Jonathan Harter, of Millheim, celebrated her 46 birthday, last Friday. Quite a number of guests took part, and she was the recipient of some handsome presents.

——At Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte you will find anything in boots and shoes from the coarse and heavy boots to the finest ladies' dress gaiter. A comr pleete stock and at prices you neve heard of.

——"Why, bless your heart, Erasmus, dis yere fotygraf ain't like you, nowhow. It makes yer look ten y'ars older dan you is" "Dat's all right, honey. I needn't git anudder tooken for de nex' ten y'ars. See!"

——Mr. S. R. Miller, artist, has located his photograph car in this place, opposite Meyers hotel, and is prepared to do fine work. He makes a speciality of cabinets photos. and groups.

——A superstitious subscriber who found a spider just inside of his paper, wants to know if it is considered a bad omen. Nothing of the kind. The spider was merely looking over the inside of the wrapper to see what merchant was not advertising, so that it could spin its web across his door and be free from disturbance.

——H. C. Allison, a farmer on Cedar Run, in Nittany Valley, has been rather unfortunate this fall, having lost thirty young pigs and six large hogs, through hog cholera, and strange to say there was not another case of the disease in that section of the country outside of his drove.

——The Philad. Branch has opened up its fall stock of clothing. An immense stock of fall and winter overcoats can be be found there for your inspection. They have overcoats in all styles, price and quality. Remember the Philad. Branch when in need of clothing.

——Albert Shultz, of Altoona, aged 15, returned on Friday from a hunting expedition and after entering his home proceeded up stairs to put away his shot gun. A prattling boy baby, eight months old occupied a hammock near the stairway. In a moment of thoughtfulness Shultz pointed the gun at the baby and pulled the trigger and knocked half of the infant's head off.

——Powers' shoe store is having a big rush for boots and shoes at this season, and as usual are well prepared to meet it. They have an immense stock of new goods which embraces everything in the line of foot wear. Lumbermen's gums boots, and all kinds of boots for teamsters, and workmen, at lower prices than ever. Ladies' and gents' dress shoes and in fact anything you want to see in the line of boots and shoes at lowest price, at Powers' shoe store, Bellefonte.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—THE undersigned, executor of Jacob Gingerich, dec'd. late of Potter township, will offer the real estate of said decedent at public sale, situate 3 miles west of Centre Hall, on

O——SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1888.——O

A tract of twenty acres of excellent farming land having thereon erected a

)——GOOD HOUSE AND BARN.——(

The land is in a high state of cultivation. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock

G. W. GINGERICH,
Executor.

ESTRAY.—A CHESTERWHITE BOAR, about 18 months old, has been estray since the picnic. Information that will lead to its recovery will be suitably rewarded.

J. E. REISH,
15nov3t Old Fort.

ESTRAY.—CAME TO THE RESIDENCE OF the undersigned, a Chesterwhite boar. Owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and remove same, otherwise it will be disposed of as the law directs.

JOHN S. AUMAN,
12nov Farmers Mills.

EIGHT MEN MISSING.

Fire in the Calumet Mine in Michigan.

INCENDIARISM SUSPECTED—NO HOPE FOR RESCUE OF THE MISSING MEN.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 30.—The *Journal's* special from Calumet, Mich., says: Fire was discovered at the eighth level of No. 3 shaft of the Calumet branch of the Calumet and Hecla mine this morning. A large party of men were working at the time of the fire, which, when discovered, had made such progress that the smoke was terribly dense and their lives were in danger. All made a rush for the surface, but eight men are missing. That they are dead is certain. Among them are two Italians named Joseph Mosolier and Tony Catawara.

The mine location is completely covered with the dense smoke, and the fire looks worse than did the last, but being nearer the surface it is believed the damage financially will not be so great.

The company is making the most desperate efforts to control the flames and to try to rescue the miners, but at this time it looks as if the case was hopeless. The men are all married but two, and all but one are Cornishmen. The scene about the mine is heartrending. The families of the men are, of course, cognizant of the extreme likelihood that the men will never come out alive, and to their grief and lamentations are added the most frantic confusion on the part of all except the trained employes of the company.

Christ Rule, one of the miners who were at work in the fourteenth level of No. 2 shaft, says that about 11 o'clock last night he saw and smelled smoke. He at once called the attention of the others to it. Charles G. Sarson and Henry Burkineynki, who were thoroughly familiar with the Calumet branch of the mine, at once started up the ladder as far as the tenth level, and then went south to the main engine shaft and rode up to what is called the grand sixth level.

They then crossed to No. 3 shaft, where they saw the shaft all ablaze. The bed plank and mill timbers, top bottom and sides looked as if they had been burning some time. Burkineynki at once went to the valve of the water pipe, opened it, straightened out the hose, and was ready to fight the fire, but there was no water there. He says, however, that had there been water there it would have helped matters none.

Seeing this Sarson, who had a narrow escape from the former fire, led the way back to the main engine shaft and warned the men to turn back. He piloted the way for them to No. 5 shaft and then came to the surface. Nothing is known of the whereabouts of the eight men who are missing. They were working 1700 feet deep, at the main engine shaft, and, it is supposed, smelling the smoke, they tried to escape and were smothered.

Over 100 men were in this portion of the mine at the time, but escaped.

The missing are: Joseph Masaler, Antonio Kattlarers, John Vanderbilt, Andrew Hanson and two others, names unknown, a Polander and a Finlander.

The eight-hour shift men went through No. 3 at 10 o'clock, but saw no fire. That it is the villainous work of an incendiary is believed by all. Immense volumes of smoke are issuing from the burning shaft. The fire will not prevent work at the South Hecla, and that part of the mine is now in shape to employ all the miners, and the product can be kept up to the syndicate's limits.

A *Journal* special from Calumet says the fire will not affect the product of the mine materially, and it will be kept up to the limit imposed by the French syndicate.

NO POLITICS IN THE GRAND ARMY.

READING, Pa., Nov. 28.—The subject of organizing a Grand Army Post in this city composed exclusively of Democratic soldiers is being agitated. To-day a number of Democrats were interviewed on the subject of the G. A. R. being used for political purposes. Dr. S. C. Ermentrout, brother of Congressman Ermentrout, said: "There is nothing like politics in the G. A. R. about here, but I have no doubt the Order was used for political purposes in the West."

Major I. C. Becker, a leading member of the Bar, and a Democrat, says: "Inside of our Post, or any other Post, I never knew anything political to take place in any way. Some members of the Order of both parties acted indiscreetly when they wore their G. A. R. uniforms in political demonstrations, for which they were liable to discipline. The G. A. R. is not political." Henry Rambo, Isaac Weaver, B. F. Barkley, all leading citizens, and a number of other strong Democrats, unite in saying: "No one can say there is politics in the Grand Army; if there was we would leave it."

THE GRAND MARSHALSHIP OF THE INAUGURATION PARADE.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 29.—The Inauguration Committee at Washington to-day tendered Governor Beaver the honor of being Grand Marshal of the parade which will constitute a prominent feature of the imposing ceremony incident to the induction into office of President elect Harrison. He has not yet signified his intention of accepting or declining the honor, but, as Pennsylvania will send an immense delegation to Washington on the 4th of March, it is hoped he will decide to act. Adjutant General Hastings returned to-day from the National Capitol, where he has been endeavoring to secure quarters for the National Guard. He will go back next week to complete arrangements.

—Five new cases of yellow fever were reported on the 30th ult, in Jacksonville.

Although it is dangerous to have too much knowledge of certain subjects, it is still more dangerous to be totally ignorant of them.

AN OFFICER SHOT

While Arresting Supposed Burglars at Bryn Mawr.

TWO SUSPICIOUS STRANGERS ANSWER SPECIAL OFFICER KERSHAW'S QUESTIONS WITH A PISTOL AND ESCAPE —HIS WOUND IN THE THIGH NOT DANGEROUS.

BRYN MAWR, Nov. 28, 1888.—Lewis E. Kershaw, who resides on Walnut Place, Thirty-sixth and Sansom streets, and who was formerly employed as a special officer of the Citizens' Protective Association of Bryn Mawr, was shot in the thigh early last evening a short distance from the Bryn Mawr railroad station, and received a painful, though not necessarily dangerous, wound.

On account of numerous robberies at Bryn Mawr and adjacent places within the past two months, E. P. Passmore, of the former place, had offered a reward of $200 for the apprehension of the robbers, and this, together with rewards offered by other persons, led Kershaw to act upon his own account to trace the thieves.

At noon, yesterday, it is stated, he saw two men acting suspiciously in the neighborhood of Bryn Mawr and he watched them. He first saw them on Montgomery avenue, where they were inspecting the premises of Mr. F. F. Hipple, Thence they went to the residence of Howard Roberts, close by, and then proceeded to the house of J. W. Townsend, also on Montgomery avenue, but they made no attempt to enter, It is said that just prior to the shooting an attempt was made to enter the house of Mr. H. O. Wilbur, but the men were frightened off.

About half-past six o'clock Kershaw, who had followed the strangers, stopped them and asked where they belonged. They told him "it is none of your business." He laid his hand upon one of them and said: "I am an officer," whereupon the other man drew a pistol and shot Kershaw, the ball striking him in the right thigh and penetrating to the bone, where it was deflected. The two men then escaped, going, it is said, towards Conshohocken.

Kershaw walked to the baggage room at the railroad station and told of the occurrence, when Drs. Powell and Lindsay, of Bryn Mawr, were summoned and the ball, which was of 32 calibre, was extracted. Having had his wound attended to Kershaw was placed on a train for the city, and upon his arrival at Powelton Avenue Station he was taken in a police patrol wagon to his home.

Kershaw describes one of the men as being tall and slim, of a sandy complexion. He wore a stiff hat, but no overcoat. The other man, he says, was short in stature and wore a slouch hat and a long overcoat. Immediately after the occurrence the police department of this city were notified and steps were taken to keep a look out for the men.

After the shooting two men, it is stated, were seen upon the roof of a building belonging to E. D. Smith, at Bryn Mawr, and when they were challenged as to their business there, they replied that they "had been sent to fix the electric light wires," and they then left.

On account of the numerous robberies at Bryn Mawr, Havenford and neighboring places, strenuous efforts have been made to catch the thieves. A few weeks since a horse and carriage was deserted near the Bryn Mawr railroad station, and the horse, it was subsequently ascertained, had been stolen from a farmer in New Jersey, and it was thought that the carriage had been used by thieves to carry off their plunder.

Among the places robbed recently were the residences of E. Tracy, J. W. Hoffman, R. W. P. Goff and E. P. Passmore, at Bryn Mawr; the office of Walter Bevan & Co., lumber dealers, at Rosemont; Mrs. Baird's house at Marion, and the premises of Miss Wright at Bryn Mawr.

From the house of Miss Wright a gold watch and other articles were taken. From Mr. Tracy's a shawl, valued at $75, was stolen. It was afterwards recovered at a pawn shop in Philadelphia. In most of the cases the robberies were gold watches and other jewelry, and they were generally perpetrated about tea time.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—An engine and fifteen freight cars on the Maine Central Railroad were on the morning of the 26th thrown from the track near the lower end of Lake Maranacook, and precipitated into the lake. High water had underminded the track, which was also covered with several inches of ice. The engine and cars were wrecked. The engineer, fireman and brakeman, though badly scalded, were able to swim ashore. A wagon containing Stewart Christie and his mother-in-law, Mrs. John Kenyon, was struck by a train, at Elgin Illinois, on the 25th. Christie was killed and Mrs. Kenyon was dangerously hurt. Two passenger trains on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad collided near Husted, Colorado, on the 26th. Two persons were killed and several injured. The 18-year-old daughter of William Turner, of Amelia, Ohio, was shot and killed, on the 24th, by her brother, Aaron, aged 13 years. Reports differ as to whether the act was accidental or intentional.

—The 25-year old son of Capt. Thomas, in Raleigh, North Carolina, on the 27th, walked into a hardware store, bought a pistol, had it loaded, and committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. A man about 30 years of age, who registered at the Whitehall Hotel, in Harrisburg, on the evening of the 26th, as J. W. Bitting, was found dead in his room on the morning of the 27th, suffocated by the gas, which was turned on. It is suspected that he purposely blew out the gas. Papers in his pocket indicated that he was from York county.

—For the first time since August 7th, not one case of yellow fever or death from that disease was reported in Jacksonville on the 27th. Only 20 cases of the fever still exist inside the city limits, and nearly all are convalescent. One new case of yellow fever was reported at Gainesville on the 27th.

—William Bradbury, a miner, while descending shaft No. 3 of the Kingston Coal Company's mines, near Wilkesbarre, on the 28th ult., in some way lost his balance and fell from the cage to the bottom of the shaft, 200 feet below. He was dashed to pieces. He was 23 years of age, and had been married only one month. During a storm at Frostville, Connecticut, on the evening of the 27th ult., Minnie McCarthy and Mary Maloney were swept off a foot-bridge into the river. Miss Maloney was rescued, but the other was drowned. Her body was recovered on the 28th ult.

—A despatch from Cohasset, Massachusetts, says all doubt concerning the loss of the steam collier Allentown was dispelled on the morning of the 28th ult, as the North Scituate Beach is strewn with wreckage consisting of fire buckets, tables, chairs and other furniture, all marked "Allentown." Nothing has been heard of the crew as yet.

—Burglars broke into three stores and the post-office in Chelton, Wisconsin, on the morning of the 28th ult. They got $500 in cash and stamps from the post-office, but only a few dollars form the stores.

—Frank Unger, Charles Bulse, Adam Gouse, Frederick Kaegel and Henry Fisher, professional burglars, claiming to be from Philadelphia, were arrested at Carlisle, Penna., on the evening of the 27th ult., charged with eleven robberies in that neighborhood. Several hundred dollars worth of goods were found in their possession.

—The country around Colima, Mexico, has again been visited by heavy floods, which have ruined the crops and drowned a number of cattle. Work on the railroad has been suspended. A telegram from Havana says the newspapers in the sugar districts report that the prevailing drought is injuring the cane. It is expected that the anticipated crop will be decreased considerably.

—Four new cases of yellow fever were reported in Gainesville, Florida, on the 28th ult. Refugees are returning to the town. Three new cases of yellow fever were reported on the 28th ult., in Jacksonville, but no deaths.

—A riot occurred on the 28th ult., in Mount Carmel, Penna., between two gangs of Russian and Italian laborers, who had been at feud for several months. The fight lasted an hour, and several of the rioters were stabbed, three perhaps fatally. David Hennessey, 20 years old, shot and killed Hugh O'Keefe in a saloon in New York on the 28th ult. Hennessey was exhibiting a revolver, when it was accidentally discharged.

—Diphtheria has prevailed at Aitkins, Minnesota, for the past two weeks. The Board of Health has ordered all persons who have been exposed to isolate themselves. All places of public meeting have been closed. The public schools have been closed for two weeks.

—Anna E. Neal, aged 19 years, disappeared from her home in Cumminsville, Ohio, on November 6th. On the 28th ult., her dead body was found in a branch of Mill creek, where, it is supposed, she drowned herself.

—There was the usual observance of Thanksgiving Day as a national holiday throughout the United States on the 29th ult. There was a special programme at the Exposition in Augusta. About fifty thousand people attended. Members of the South Carolina Legislature were present, and were greeted by the Georgia Legislature. In Washington the President attended services at the Assembly Presbyterian Church. He also reviewed a parade of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, and then went to Oak View, where a family Thanksgiving dinner was spread. President-elect Harrison spent the day quietly, having only one guest, R. J. Kerens, the railroad magnate, at his board. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, was one of the few callers on the General.

—An attempt by police to quell a disturbance among colored men in Savannah on the 29th ult., resulted in a riot, in which one colored man was killed and several were wounded. Two policemen were badly injured, one being beaten into insensibility and another having his skull fractured. John B. King, a young law student, was mysteriously shot and killed near a saloon, in New Haven, Connecticut, on the afternoon of the 29th ult. Mrs. Mary Dargenton, shot in the neck by her husband in Amesbury, Massachusetts, on the evening of the 26th ult., died on the evening of the 28th ult. The husband, who committed suicide, was buried on the 29th ult.

—Thomas Davis, aged 45 years, a draughtsman in the City Engineer's Office, at Cincinnati, committed suicide on the 29th ult., by shooting himself in the head. No cause is assigned for the deed.

—Seven new cases of yellow fever, but no deaths, were reported on the 29th ult., in Jacksonville. Total cases to date, 4687; deaths, 408.

—John Rogers, a painter, of Dayton, Ohio, was put off a Dayton and Michigan train, near Johnson station, on the 30th ult. He started to walk back to Dayton, and, for revenge, as he came along, drove spikes between the joints of the rails, piled ties and stones on the track, with the evident intention of wrecking the south-bound express that should arrive here at noon. He was observed by some section me, who gave chase on a hand car. They captured the man and took him to Johnston Station, where he was placed in charge of the passenger train crew, who took him to Dayton, and he is now in the city prison.

—Post-office Inspector Kidder has been informed that the night mail pouch from Des Moines to Washington, Iowa, has been found out and about one-fourth of its contents opened and rifled. Postmaster Hinton, at White Church, Kansas, is missing. His accounts with the Government are so badly mixed that his bondsmen fear they will be called upon to settle. The house of Mrs. Anna Beck, of Plainfield, New Jersey, was set on fire and destroyed on the evening of the 29th ult., after it had been robbed. Mrs. Beck and daughter were away on a visit. Loss 11,000 partially insured.

—The dead body of an unknown man, who is believed to have been stealing a ride, was found on the 30th ult., under a load of lumber on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Frankford. Michael McManes, of Trenton, was struck and killed on the morning of the 30th ult., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at North Penn Junction. August Linke and John Albin were crushed to death in Albin's coal mine, at Olney, Illinois, on the 29th ult., by a cave-in. Two trains collided on the Chicago and Atlantic Railroad, at Crown Point, Indiana, on the 30th ult., causing a loss of about $30,000. The train hands escaped injury by jumping.

—Mrs. Emma Jackson, aged 2[illegible] years, was shot and killed on the 30th ult, at her home, in Glasgow, Missouri, by her brother, Harvey Ballew, aged 14 years. She asked Harvey to get a bucket of water; and he refused. She threatened to whip him, and went after the water herself. As she was entering the door of the room her brother shoved the muzzle of a shotgun at her face, and fired.

"Axes to Grind."

Benjamin Franklin, the well-known American statesman and philosopher, relates the following story of his boyhood. One cold winter's morning he was accosted by a smiling man, with an axe on his shoulder. "My pretty boy," said he, "has your father a grindstone?" "Yes, sir," said Franklink. "You are a fine little fellow," said he; "will you let me sharpen my axe on it?" Pleased with being called a fine little fellow, Franklin answered, "O! yes; it is down in the shop." Patting the little boy on the head, the man added, "And will you get a little water for me to wet the grindstone?" Little Benjamin, unable to resist the flattery and insinuating manners of the stranger, at once complied, and soon returned with a kettleful of water. "How old are you, and what's your name?" continued the man, without waiting for a reply. "I am sure you are one of the finest lads that I have ever seen. Will you just turn the grindstone for me for a few minutes?" Tickled by the compliments paid him young Benjamin went to work, but it was no long before he bitterly rued his simplicity. The axe was a new one, and he had to toil and tug until he was almost tired to death. The school-bell rang, but he could not leave off his task. His hands were blistered, and yet the axe was not half ground. At, length, however, the axe was sharpened, and the man turned round to him and said, "Now you little rascal, you've played the truant; off to school with you, or you'll rpent it." It was hard enough to be turning away at the grindstone, out in the cold, so long that wintry day; but to be called a little rascal by the man whom he had been serving, was too much. Such treatment being so different from what he might have expected, was not likely soon to be forgotten.

The circumstance was long remembered by Franlin, who learned a lesson from that day's work. In after-life, whenever he saw a merchant over-polite to his customes—begging them to take a little brandy and throwing his goods down on the counter—he used to say to himself: "That man has an axe to grind." "If he happened to see a man who, in private life, was a tyrant, making, great professions of attachment to liberty, Franklin thought to himself, "That fellow would set the people a-turning grindstones." Or if he saw a man chosen to fill a responsible position without a single qualification to render him other respectable or useful, "Alas!" thought Franklin, "poor deluded people you are doomed for a season to turn the grindstone for a booby." Let us learn a lesson from Franklin's experience, and when we find people flattering us or praising us too much, let us suspect that they have some design on their own to serve by it, or, as Franlin puts it, want us to turn the grindone for them.

Franklin live between the years 1706 and 1790. The above story is, I think, likely to be the correct origin of the phrase, "axes to grind.

From Quant Old Nantucket.

Apropos of Nantucket, one hears some rather odd sayings and of some quaint happenings there.

"You see, we are somewhat out of the way," said one of the islanders; "so tramps seldom trouble us, and it is only when our summer visitors come that we think of locking our doors at night."

Last fall a man was tried for petty larceny, and sentenced by the judge to three months in jail. A few days after the trial the judge, accompanied by the sheriff, was on his way to the Boston boat when they passed a man sawing wood.

The sawyer stopped his work, touched his hat and said: "Good morning, judge"

The judge looked at him a moment, passed on a short distance, then turned to glance backward, with the question: "Why, sheriff, isn't that the man I sentenced to three months in jail?"

"Yes," replied the sheriff, hesitatingly, "yes that's the man; but you—you see, judge, we—we haven't any one in jail now, and we thought it a useless expense to hire somebody to keep the jail for three months just for this one man; so I gave him the jail key, and told him that if he'd sleep there night it would be all right."

Freaks of the English Language.

The curiosities of literature are certainly doubled by the English language. There is little wonder that a Frenchman prefers the guillotine to an extended course of English instruction; while the German looks at his task in wild despair and hopes for an early death. The addition of a single letter so changes the pronunciation of a word that one who is unused to the language stumbles at every step. The letter changes a lover into clover; *d* makes a crow a crowd; *k* makes eyed keyed; *g* changes a sun into a song; *l* transforms a pear into a pearl; *s* changes a hoe into a shoe; *t* makes a bough bought; *w* makes omen into women. Little wonder that someone has called our alphabet pugnacious, and declares that he has known the time when *b* fit, *d* cried, *n* raged and *c* pounded.

A SURPRISED FENCER.

The Lesson Taught a Young American Swordsman—Disarmed.

A young bank clerk in Albany, New York is wiser than he was a year ago. In the bank where he was a clerk a new man was given a somewhat inferior position. The newcomer was a small, slight framed Frenchman, whose English was decidedly lame, but who so seldom spoke that it made little difference. The senior clerk had a decided penchant for fencing, and compared with most fellows of his age and position was unquestionably a good swordsman. In addition to this he was a most insufferable braggart, and his one topic of thought and conversation. He had about him a very patronizing air, which he proceeded to inflict upon the inoffensive Frenchman, and his familiar slaps on the back evidently displeased the stranger. Finally a particularly emphatic thump between the little Frenchman's shoulders produced as response a stinging slap in the face, which left the red mark of a small hand sharply prominent against the otherwise deathly pale face of the young American.

Speechless with rage, the young man found his desk, and shortly afterward, through a friend, challenged the Frenchman to mortal combat. The latter apologized, in fact did all in his power to undo the mischief of his hasty blow, in vain. "Nothing but blood can wipe out that insult," the young man said haughtily. The details were arranged, the Frenchman, as the challenged party, choosing rapiers. Greatly to the surprise of the hot blooded young challenger, the cashier of the bank, who knew the Frenchman well, acted as the latter's second. The day came and the hour. The principals stepped to position, saluted, and the blue blades crossed with that smooth, gliding sound which is music to the ear of the true swordsman. The Frenchman, whose familiarity with his weapon was evident at the start, confined himself at first entirely to defense, turning his opponent's point with a grace of movement and absence of fear or nervousness which were poetry in action. The young man grew bolder, his thrusts began to have an air of ferocity which seemed to anger the Frenchman a trifle, and turning aside his opponent's thrust he made a quick lunge, and the young American barely parried.

Another quick thrust and a turn of the wrist were too too much for him; there was a sharp snap and the top button of his coat flew across the room. Angry at this evident trifling, the button's owner made a spiteful lunge, which was quickly parried and the next button was snapped away. One after another the shining buttons on his natty blue braided jacket were cut off by the Frenchman's ready point. Decidedly "rattled" at his opponent's skill and the irrepressible smiles of the seconds and surgeon, the young clerk now, with greater rapidity and less caution, made fierce lunges, any one of which would have driven the sharp rapier through the body of the cool Frenchman, while the little man, quietly parrying, with the sharp point of his weapon stripped the front of the young man's jacket to ribbons.

The contest had lasted some twenty minutes when suddenly the Frenchman caught the swiftly advancing point of his opponent, turned it aside, slipped his own sword quickly down along the other's blade, turning it with a quick wrist motion so that it partly wound around it, and with a sharp wrenching motion tore the weapon away and sent it flying across the floor. Then he saluted, threw his weapon down and left the room. It subsequently transpired that the foreigner was—and is—a member of a once noble French family, a captain in the French army, and his teachers have been some of the best swordsmen in France. The young American has not challenged any miscellaneous foreigners since, and is less inclined to talk of his experience or skill.

DIPHTHERIA:

Symptoms and Causes of the Dreaded Contagious Disease.

For a week or ten days before serious illness declares itself to be diphtheria, the patient has been languid and what our grandmothers used to call "douncy," says a physician in the Providence Telegram. His head aches a little, chiefly in the morning; his back and legs are so tired that they ache, too, with occasional sharper pains going deep to the bone. Appetite is gone and sleep uneasy. About the fourth day a feverish state begins, which slowly increases, until one morning there is a sore throat. Not an ordinary one, that only hurts to swallow something, but one that gives pain on pressure, and aches even when it is not touched. Look in that throat now. Press down the tongue with a tablespoon handle, so that, with a strong light, not only the tonsils, those sentinels on either side of the entrance to the windpipe, can be seen, but the soft palate and back of the throat. Showing intensely red, a dark scarlet color indeed, lies the inflamed mucus membrane, and scattered upon it, so thick here that they are patches, and there clearly separated by fiery red, are grayish white spots. Of all sizes from wheat grains to navy beans, they present the certain signals that diphtheria is on hand.

Now comes the danger to others. There is no disease known more certainly rapidly contagious than this, with the additional evil that from a light case may be contracted the most malignant type known, and utmost caution should be observed. The sufferer must be promptly isolated, notice sent by the doctor to authorities and plentiful supply of disinfectants laid in. No one should enter the sick room upon an empty stomach, nor remain there longer than absolutely needful. Keep away from the sick one's head, and if forced to go near hold the breath until again at a distance. Stand in a draft for some minutes so that clothing may be well aired, and if the disease be not contracted anyway be thankful.

Gradually these spots enlarge until they grow together and the patches become a sheet of membrane, extending from where the tongue ends to any point in the bronchial tubes that can be seen, which grows of a dirty ash color and begins to clog respiration. Torn forcibly off, the bleeding surface beneath sets to work and promptly replaces it. Fever increases, food is taken with the utmost difficulty, exhaustion comes on, sapping vital force with lightning speed, until death comes to close the scene by suffocation or sheer wear out and friends may well be content if the destroyer stops with a single victim. What is the cause of this disease? Probably it is due to specific poison, as malignant diseases are known to be; but it is essentially the child of filth and can be traced in every case to some such source. Three of the most sudden deaths I ever saw came from digging a well in a city yard that opened into a near privy vault.

A pile of garbage, refuse from the table, lies unnoticed near a window until it decays and sends death in every direction. A sewer trap refuses to work in the cellar and every one sleeps in an atmosphere polluted with sewer gas that is more deadly because it is colorless and cannot be smelled or the germ is carried miles from a putrefying carcass until it finds congenial soil, where it straightaway alights and sets to work. Any one of these causes seems competent to produce diphtheria, but it must be remembered that no poison can kill unless it finds a fit subject. So, out of a family one may be taken and the other left—because one is strong and can resist what the weaker succumbs to.

What can be done to escape this scourge? Much. It is the duty of every one to preserve the house in which he lives in good repair, so that when storms come it may not fall. The system should be maintained in high condition during these trying months of cold and wet to come, by nourishing food, long hours of sleep and careful avoidance of every habit that weakens. Said a man to me to-day: "Doctor, do you think this eruption on my skin comes from drink?"

"Yes," I answered, "liquor would certainly cause it, and if you expect to get well you must absolutely abandon drink in every form." "Well, doctor, I will try, but God knows it will be a hard job." That is one thing that makes people liable to diphtheria—the poor blood and weak nerves that come from drink. Let it alone.

Finally, having done your part, keep up brave heart and do not fear. People say that doctors do not contract disease, which is not strictly true, for they have their share. But they exercise every precaution that experience teaches—just the ones I have been giving you here for example—and usually get clear of contagion. So may you every one—or at all events place yourself on a level with doctors in this respect—if you will follow this earnest advice.

Should a sore throat come, should even spots appear upon it, do not be alarmed. Remember that true diphtheria never commences thus; that there is a considerable time of sickness before these spots come in the throat at all, and that the chances are 50 to 1 that the case is one of quinsy or catarrhal throat. For the latter a good gargle is made of—

Common salt, one tablespoonful.
Cidar vinegar, one-half teacupful.
To be used hot.

Bind a red flannel strip around the neck and keep it there until all soreness is gone.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Samuel J. Tilden left $5,000,000.

Speech is the greatest trial of a wise man.

Trust Him when you cannot trace Him.

To be really yourself you must be different from those around you.

A "good man gone wrong" is usually a bad man found out.

The simple faith of a little child is the world's truest homage.

Good breeding is like affection—one cannot have too much of it.

The ups and downs of life are better than being down all the time.

Dreams are ofttimes the fulfillment of a prophecy within ourselves.

Never think that you can make yourself great by making another less.

A little knowledge wisely used is better than all knowledge disused.

Fun is the holy-day wisdom of the sage, the fool's folly, and everybody's puppet.

The lucky man would be happy if he wasn't always afraid his luck would change.

The French have a proverb that not the day only, but all things have their morning.

He who receives a good turn should never forget it; he who does one should never remember it.

It is with ancestry as with antiquity—nations are proud of one, and individuals of the other.

Think well over your important steps in life, and, having made up your mind, never look behind.

It is a low benefit to give me something; it is a high benefit to enable me to do something for myself.

Great men are they that see that spiritual force is stronger than material force, that thoughts rule the world.

He who does a good deed is instantly ennobled; he who does a mean deed, is by the action itself contracted and self-degraded.

Faith spans the space between the real world of sense and the more real world of hidden life, so that a man standing on the solid ground, may close his eyes to sense, and fall at the feet of the Unseen, and worship in the felt presence of the invisible.

No bad man is ever brought to repentance by angry words, or by bitter, scornful reproaches. He fortifies himself against reproof, and hurls back foul charges in the face of his accuser. Yet guilty and hardened as he seems, he has a heart in his bosom, and may be melted to tears by a gentle voice. Whoso, therefore, can restrain his disposition to blame and find fault, and can bring himself down to a fallen brother, will soon find a way to better feelings within. Pity and patience are the two keys which unlock the human heart.

"Chippie."

[And he said "he did n't know why he was n't made like other boys."]

A little boy in an easy chair,
With grave brown eyes under sunny hair,
Is sadly thinking it over;
For why are his legs so weak and queer,
And why must he lie on his pillows here
When bees are abroad in the clover?

Up in the tall tree over the way
Two rollicking youngsters climb and play,
Its featherly branches shaking;
Their legs strong on their perches high,
While his, he thinks, with a weary sigh,
Were "sadly spoiled in the making."

A bitter thought for an infant brain,
And sad the sound of the minor strain
That darkens the glorious weather,
While we two, three score years apart—
The childish soul and the time-worn heart—
Grew heavy and weep together.

Dear little boy in the easy chair,
With wistful eyes under golden hair,
At war with a question vexing,
We older folk, with our cooler brains,
We, too, sit down in the autumn rains,
Dismayed by a fate perplexing.

Yet, if we could, as the moments fly,
Watch brightening gleams in the western sky—
The heralds of fairer weather—
Then, holding thoughts of the summer fast,
When brave flowers blossomed and smiled and passed,
We two would be glad together.

THE OLD FLAME.

"Miss Mandeville? Of coarse I know Miss Mandeville," said Florian Fontenel. "There were two sisters of them, weren't there? One a radiant blonde with such a profusion of magnificently burnished hair, that they called her "The Princess with the Golden Locks'—the other, a little brunette, with black braids coiled at the back of her head, and solemn eyes that looked you through and through. Oh yes, I remember them very well. They were great belles in New York—was it the winter before last, or the winter before that? And everybody wondered they didn't return last season. So they live here, do they? Well, upon my word, this is quite an agreeable discovery. I must make it my business to go and call directly, for, do you know, Ariadne, I was just the least little bit hit by the brunette with the great, grave, questioning eyes."

Mrs. Major Fontenel shock a cloud of fragrance from the satin folds of her fan, and moved her head a little disdainfully.

Flattering as these brotherly confidences might be, their spirit was not exactly in unison with the tender relations which she would have preferred.

She had been a widow ten years now, and in her own opinion was no less beautiful than when she had first stood at the altar.

And, after, all, what did it matter that she was five or six years older than her cousin Florian? He suited her. And she had invited him to Fontenel Plains to fall in love with her, not to maunder about his old fancies.

"Yes," said she coldly. "I heard something of their once being in society. But it didn't last long. Old Mandeville, their grandfather, had got involved in speculations, and when he shot himself it was no more than people expected."

"And how do they support themselves?"

"Oh, I don't know. I suppose they go out governessing, or take in sewing or something. Somehow people always do get provided for in this world."

"Then you don't visit them?"

Mrs. Fontenel lifted her brows.

"Quite impossible!" she said. "They were selling bouquets out of the greenhouses until the place was foreclosed. Fancy selling bouquets out of one's own greenhouse for a living! And Cassie has gone somewhere to learn stenography, and Kate goes around in calico dresses, exactly like a servant girl!"

Florian smiled to himself.

"She is better posted as to these two girls than she is willing to admit," thought he.

And the next morning he walked over the old stone bridge, and out across the fields to the old stone house in which Leonidas Mandeville had died.

The upper blinds were all as carefully closed and bolted as if the old man's corpse still lay in the echoing rooms; but the basement windows were thrown open to admit the fresh October air, and a round dark face, brilliant as that of a Spanish senorita, appeared at the door to answer his knock.

"Is it the man for the quince jelly?" said she. "It is not ready yet. I told you to come this evening."

"I am very fond of quince jelly," said Florian Fontenel gravely, "but I fear I am not the excellent individual whom you are expecting. Don't you remember me, Miss Kate?"

"It is Mr. Fontenel," said Kate Mandeville, the crimson color mounting to her cheek.

"Exactly," said Florian. "May Mr. Fontenel come in?"

Miss Mandeville hesitated a second, then opened the door with a composed smile.

"Yes, walk in," said she, "and see how industrious I am. I am a working woman now. I do up preserves, pickles canned fruit and jellies. It isn't such unpleasant work, except when the weather is warm; and I am very liberally paid for it. Cassie is a worker, too. She is a member of a stenographic class, and is to get twenty dollars a week when she graduates."

Kate had spoken all these sentences with a careless grace, which would lead an indifferent auditor to infer that it was all a matter of course. But Florian Fontenel knew her well enough to hold the true key to her nature. He understood how painful it was for her thus tacitly to acknowledge the blight which had passed over her fortunes since last they met.

"I see," he said quietly, "things are changed, Miss Mandeville, since I gave you that sprig of sweet verbena in Mrs. Lyttell's conservatory that winter night. You were a belle then—the star of the evening. People spoke of you as the beautiful Miss Mandeville."

"Did they?"

"And I told myself," Florian added, "that it was useless to hope to win the love of one so courted and flattered. That I had no sort of chance. That it was best for me to withdraw from the lists before I had got my poor wings, moth-fashion, hopelessly scarred and seamed."

"That was so like a man," said Kate with rising color. "You constituted yourself judge, jury, and executioner all in one. Will you be good enough to step a little aside?" I have to pack these glasses carefully into a box, and ——"

"Pardon me," said Fontenel, without stirring the tenth part of an inch. "Just a minute more. Well, I left and went abroad. The next winter, when I returned, other stars were shining upon the fashionable horizon. My planet was gone. I am a proud man by nature, and I said to myself that if Miss Mandeville had cared for me she would have signified to me, by some sign, however slight, that she was still in existence. She did not,"

"You can see why," said Kate, with heightened color. "I have received too many rebuffs from the dear particular friends of old days to encourage me to risk any new dangers. But," with drooping eyelashes, "I have got the sprig of sweet verbena hidden away in my portfolio yet. I don't often get time to look at it, but it is always there to think of. Now may I go on with the jelly?"

"Not quite yet," said Fontenel with a gravity that was truly laudable. "Miss Mandeville, if I had followed out the first instincts of my heart the night I gave you the sweet verbena—if I had asked you to be my wife—what would you have said?"

"I should have said yes," Kate answered. Fontenel bit his lip.

"And I was mad enough to throw away all my chances of happiness," he said. "But I will not be so rash a second time. Will you trust me now, Miss Mandeville? Will you marry me? I loved you dearly then; but, as Heaven is my witness, I love you better and more tenderly now. In all my life I have never really cared for but one woman, and she is before me now. Will you take me, Kate, with all my faults and eccentricities, and try to make me more worthy of yourself?"

And Kate put her little hand in his and answered with innocent frankness:

"Yes."

Mrs. Major Fontenel was one of those feminine diplomats who always adapt themselves graciously to the exigencies of the situation, and she called on Miss Mandeville the next day, and congratulated her, in the prettiest way in the world, upon her engagement.

"But really," she added, with an artless laugh, "I had grown to believe that Florian was a fore-ordained old bachelor. You don't know, Miss Mandeville, what a victory you have achieved!"

And she enacted her part so perfectly that Florian Fontenel, in spite of his own senses, was almost convinced that she had never cared for him at all.

But to her French maid, Jeanne, she said angrily, when at last she returned home and flung her elegant wrappings recklessly on the sofa:

"There bursts the brightest bubble of my future! I could have held my own against any new fancy, I solemnly believe, but these old flames are too much for anyone to contend against."

And Jeanne clasped her hands and answered tragically.

"Ah, madame, it is very much heart breaking!"

COURTING IN OLD TIMES.

Interesting Correspondence Between a Lover and a Father.

Of the following letters one is from Mr. John Wise, father of the late general Henry A. Wise, written to General John Cooper, seeking permission to address his daughter, and the other is General Cooper's reply. In Mr. Wise's letter he says:

"Feeling myself irresistibly impelled by inclination, and prompted by a sense of propriety, I have presumed now to address you upon a subject of importance and delicacy. Having conceived an affection for your daughter (Miss Sally), I beg leave to solicit your permission to make addresses to her, and at the same time let me express the hope that, should I be so fortunate as to succeed in gaining her affections, my first wishes may not be frustrated by your disapprobation. I have thought proper to make this application to you on the subject in this manner, rather than in person, because my character (if I had acquired any), my condition, and my situation in life, are not altogether unknown to you, and if objections are made they can be more freely communicated in this than in any other way. I have hitherto proceeded no further with the lady than merely to obtain her permission to make this application; and, sir, I now pledge you the honor of a gentleman that, in case you have an objection of an insuperable nature to the proposed union, whatever may be the chagrin, regret and mortification which I may feel on the occasion, I will not disturb the quiet of a parent extremely solicitous, no doubt, for the happiness of a beloved daughter, by persisting any further with her."

Under date of May 11, 1797, Gen. Cooper responded, saying:

"Although the application made by your letter of this day was unexpected, yet my reflections heretofore on the subject have prepared me to answer: That however solicitous I may be for the temporal felicity of my daughter and the future respectability of my daughter, she is the only proper judge of the person best calculated to make her happy. Respect and impartiality ought to be shown by me to any gentleman that might make his addresses to my daughter, and I confide in your candor and judgment."

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.—Young wife (at dinner, sobbing)—I think you-you-you-are just as mean as-as-you can be. I made that-that apple dumpling as a pleasant surprise to you, and-and-now-you-want me to bring a handsaw to cut it in two with.

Young husband — Good heavens, Maria! Is that a dumpling? I took it for a cocoanut. (With desperate firmness.) I'll eat it now, Maria, if it kills me."

AMONG THE DUTCH BOERS.

Some Very Queer Costumes---Medicine and Quackery---Dancing.

The traveler (I speak of one who is supposed to understand Boer speech and habits) arrives at a farm house in, say, the Orange Free state. A farm house may have one field of forage and a stone kraal; otherwise the farm is open country. He will not off saddle his horse without receiving permission; this having been asked for and granted, the farmer leads him through the half doors into the main apartment. There is home made furniture, numerous pink and white paper flowers, and painted on the walls vases of fruit like those seen depicted on the London pavements. The visitor will proceed to shake hands, commencing with the stout vrauw and ending with the baby in arms. This is not the English "handshake," but a resting of palm within palm. The coffee, which is made from sunrise to sunset, is then brought in in bowls, tobacco pouches are exchanged, and conversation, which seldom varies, commences. The visitor and the farmer answer or reply pretty much as follows: "The veld is green. The clouds are heavy; there will be a thunderstorm to-morrow. I have a very fine red horse running. Nachtmaal (communion) will be next month. My vrauw has a cold. The president is a fine man. Japie de Villiers (pronounced Vilja and minus the prefix) has had a ram born with five heads. The English are thieves" The handshaking ceremony is then repeated, the horse, fed and rested, is brought round; the traveler mounts, smacks his s jambock, shows off his steed and proceeds on his journey.

The farmers have trained ponies to a special pace called a "tripple," and a good "trippler" is alway prized. With this pace no "porting" o the saddle is required, and on a long journey the trippler will arrive each night without turning a hair, while the trotting horse, his companion, may be one up. Distance is reckoned by time—six miles to the hour. If an Englishman near the hour of sunset asks a Dutchman where such a village lies, he wi be answered by a raised hand and "a little way over that hill." You then ride ten miles and sleep out in a thunder storm, perhaps. You reach the village the following midday. Superstition and fear of contagious diseases ar great among this people.

The Dutch are accomplished herbalists, doubtless obtaining the knowledge of the Hottentots and Bushmen; they have herb brandies for colics and plants for sores. They are often the prey of quack doctors; the more as genuine practitioners, who have to go long distances, charge heavily. A Dutchman is satisfied with the tratment so long as his medical adviser brings to the house a quart bottle physic; if he present him with a small vial he doubts his skill and sends for another man. The dead are buried on the farms, and over them traveling masons erect mausoleums of brick. Dutch women are enormous in size, good cooks in their style, gobble sweets and cakes all day and take little exercise. But now and then a Dutch wif and her daughters may be seen kraalig the sheep at evening. A Boer like his wife's company, and will leave passengers by his wagon stuck in the mu and half starved while he tracks off fifty miles with another vehicle to pa a visit to the vrauw. Feather bedsre greatly prized by this people; they generally carry their beds with them journeys.

The trekkings of to Boers are remarkable. Annually he farmhouse on the "low veld" is shut up, and the sheep and cattle are taken scores of miles up to the "high veld for mountain pasture. Besides som rushing stream the wagons are camped, perhaps tents are pitched, and domestic life goes on as usual. Fowls cluck among the wild grasses, and the cow are milked beneath the shadows of mighty mountains. The general belief in the excellence of Boer shootings no delusion.

The people are excessively fond of music and dancing; cacertina, harmonium and fiddle are their delight. A withered Hottentot dwarf will draw a strain from the sole of an old shoe strung with sinew, an men and maidens will vigorously dance to it for hours. For dancing there is no touching the English Afrikander, and his measures seem quite original. The Boers have a bad character for pilfring. When the men and the women enter an up country store they are allowed to carry off small goods like sweets or ribbons, which they unconsciously pay for in the bill. The farmers are not often rich in money, their wool crops being mortgaged sometimes to the stores for two seasons ahead. "Young bloods" are impudent and wild. A smart curveting horse and hat with white ostrich plume usually denote this species. When a Boer drinks he is an entire fool. In order to keep a firm hand over the young men riding transport, the elders of the free state recently passed a bill prohibiting the sale of liquor at wayside canteens and thereby lost a large revenue. However, there are smugglers.

The Boers are great religious formalists; and at certain times they and their families ride into the villages from great distances to celebrate the Nachtmaal (night meal of communion) their wagons loaded with produce—presents for the parsons. At this time business is brisk and the streets are like a fair. Yet, where native and land are concerned, the Boer's constant violation of the Commandments does not need pointing out. The Boers are by no means modest, and their family conversations are at times disterously indecent. Household arrangements, save on rich farms, are necessarily meager, and the traveler must be prepared to sleep on the floor in the midst of four or five sisters and their three or four brothers, all grown up, while the head couple snore on an elevated and ponderous feather bed in a curtained corner of the room. When sleeping at a superior Transvaal farmhouse, it is well to examine the mattress; it frests on sheepskins, throw the skins out.

Slander is a slime which envious people throw on others beter than themselves.

A pretty combination box for holding stamps and matches is of gold.

Constitutional Changes Proposed.

Political history is repeating itself this year as it does every Presidential year with the ending of the campaign; the old proposition to the effect, first, that the term of the President shall be extended to either six or eight years, and that no incumbent of the Presidential office shall be eligible for re-election, is again being discussed by the newspaper press of the country of both parties with unusual energy and unanimity.

The reasons given for extending the Presidential term, and for making the incumbent ineligible for re-election, are, first, the disturbing influences upon the business of the country by protracted campaigns; second, the great cost, direct and indirect, of them, and third, that the eligibility of a President to re-election renders him rather the servant of the practical politicians than of the people, and thas so long as a second term seems possible of acquisition by a President any real reform of the civil service will be impracticable of realization, as the Federal offices, will always be considered as pawns to be exchanged for votes in National Conventions.

Regarding the cost of Presidential elections, it is variously and unauthoritatively given out that the enormous sum of from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 was spent in election expenses—for campaign documents, speakers, literary bureaus, music, torches, uniforms, tickets and incidentals, the latter being mysterious and comprising the bulk of the whole. These are but the direct expenses.

The indirect cost of a Presidential campaign, growing out of interference with and disturbance of the country's business, Mr. Chauncy M. Depew sums up as follows: "There are frequent suspensions of various industries and a general check upon expansion and enterprise. Mill owners and merchants keep close within necessary demands, waiting for the policy which the result may determine. New enterprises halt, and partially completed ones go slowly. The internal business of the country which would be done in the four months of the Presidential campaign would amount to about $5,000,000,000 under normal conditions, Ten per cent. of this is stopped, owing to the uncertainty as to the effect upon trade of the different policies of the parties and the doubt of the result."

This is the estimate of a man of affairs, but it is still the merest guess work, and, consequently, of the least practical value. Estimating the consequential election losses of 65,000,000 of people, scattered over the vast area from Maine to New Mexico, is not only mere guessing, but guessing in the dark, and worth considering at all only as the work of a man rather more familiar than the mass of men with the general business of the country. Accepting both it and the unofficially reported electioneering expenses for no more than they are actually worth, which is very little, it must still be admitted that the costs, direct and indirect, of a Presidential campaign are so enormous as to render it desirable that they should not be too frequently inflicted upon the country.

When the constitution of the late Southern Confederacy was promulgated it was seen that the President was to serve but a single term, one of six years. How that experiment would have worked no man could say, as the opportunity to carry it out was never presented, the Confederacy going to pieces in less than four years. But the presumption is that a six years' term would be better than one of eight years, and it is yet to be satisfactorily established that one of four years is not better than either.

The monetary cost of a Presidential contest is important, but it is similarly important that the people of the country shall be in pretty frequent touch with the practical workings of their Government; that they shall at not too long intervals be made to feel that they are sovereign citizens, and that they are the real rulers. A Presidential contest brings every citizen in accord with our institutions: it excites almost universal interest in great issues and affairs; it is a great teacher of policies—an incentive to patriotism. Occurring once in four years, it does not permit political duty and sentiment to grow rusty, cold and indifferent; and all these things are to be thrown in the scale against the cost of a Presidential campaign.

As for the second half of the proposition, which makes an incumbent of the Presidential office ineligible for re-election, there is a good deal to be said on both sides; and most of it, we think, upon the side of a longer trial of the present plan. It is not at all certain that if a President were prohibited being his own successor he would, in consequence, regard and bestow all offices as public trusts, and so effect the desired reform of the civil service, as, shut out himself, he would be subject to the great temptation of using the patronage to elect some one selected by him as his desired successor. And it is to be considered that, as was the case in 1864, it might be greatly desirable that a President should succeed himself, as Mr. Lincoln did, under conditions that would render his succession not only desirable, but imperative. If a President fails to meet the general expectation, a single term of four years is long enough; if he wholly satisfies the people, and they wish for a continuance of so satisfactory an administration, they should have the privilege of realizing their wish. Whether it be wise or otherwise to make the proposed changes can best be determined by the fullest consideration and discussion of them. No change is likely to be made in a hurry, nor until the aggregate sense of the nation demands that they shall be made.

A King in Pawn

It is asserted that King Milan of Servia has been obliged to remain at the baths of Gleichenberg for the good and sufficient reason that he has got no money with which to get away. His creditors are holding him for debt and his noble relatives, the Emperor Francis Joseph especially, do not care to trouble themselves in securing his release, as they have had quite enough experience in the uselessness of advancing him money, which he quickly gambles away.

FASHION NOTES.

—Following the very popular method of applying black to colors, we see all sorts of black fur used on cloaks, jackets; redingotes, tea gowns and bonnets of Roman red, moss green, reseda, terra-cotta, dark blue and mahogany cloth. Astrakhan, black fox, black bear. monkey, black martin and the darkest wolverine furs are each and all used for this purpose.

—A pretty way to make an afternoon dress is to form the overskirt of three widths of cashmere, this as long as the underskirt. Shirr or plait this to a belt, but open it the entire length of the front, and wear a petticoat beneath of watered silk. Let most of the fullness of the overdress be massed at the back. Make a Russian jacket of the cashmere or for more dressy use, velvet, this open over a vest or blouse of the moire.

—White toilets are likely to be more than ever the rage in the fashionable world this winter. Of white dress fabrics there is an elegant, and almost endless variety—brocade, velvet both plain and striped, watered silk, bengaline, Ottoman silk, faille, Irish poplin, velvet, embossed satin. India cashmere, Henrietta cloth, tailor cloths of various grades, French and English veilings, China crepe lisse, tulle and gold embroidered white India silk muslins being equally in vogue.

—Russian blue, a superb dark shade greatly favored by the Princess of Wales, is one of the very popular colors of the season. The universal becomingness of this particular tone in blue renders it an exceptional favorite with women either of fair or clear olive complexion. Blue is never obtrusive in its deep tints. It does not fade in silk or all-wool fabrics, and it is agreeably relieved in gold, certain shades of red, ecru, tan and silver. The shade above designated appears in fabrics of broadcloth, faille, cashmere, camel's hair, vigogne, velvet, tricot, fancy silk and velvet combinations, woolen armure and English serge.

—Winter fashions are now well defined, and the redingote or polonaise, seems to be the prevailing mode for making up very handsome materials. Very little drapery is admissible in the getting up of this garment, and if the material is elegant and heavy much draping tends to take from the effect. And so the polonaise meets every requirement. For making up the magnificent brocades of the season it is really the only style that could be used and bring about a really perfect effect. The polonaise is just as invaluable for velvet, plush or any heavy, handsome material.

—An exquisite dinner dress was of pale pink silk brocaded with bouquets of multi colored flowers and wreaths of the same arranged so as to form the trimming of the dress. The bodice is cut low and round, but the upper part is filled in with lace chemisette, gathered around the neck. The sleeves are composed of two full puffings of the material and completed by lace sleeves to the elbow. The plain skirt opens over a skirt front of embroidered tulle, finished with a deep border of point lace over an underskirt of white silk. The dress has no trimming, but a border of the brocaded floral pattern comes down on each side, and is continued in larger proportions around the bottom of the skirt.

—A handsome walking costume of gray cloth has the front of the skirt handsomely braided. The cloth skirt is put on over a plaited silk one. It is also plaited, in full double plaits, at the back; but in front it is merely gathered, and very slightly draped on the left side with three handsome agrafes of gray passementerie. The bodice, which is cut all in one piece, princess fashion at the back, is separate from it and peaked in front; the fronts are braided on each side and slightly opened, to show a peaked plastron of plaited gray silk. Agrafes of passementerie are placed upon the shoulders, and the coat sleeves are braided up to the elbow.

—A magnificent dinner gown recently shown was of iron gray faille and gros grain silk of the same color, brocaded with large purple pansies. There is a foundation skirt of thin silk, which is invisible. A skirt front of faillie, put on almost plain over this foundation skirt, is finished at the foot with a deep gray silk fringe, headed with three narrow flounces, slightly gathered about two inches deep. A redingote of the brocaded silk remains open to show this skirt front. This redingote is composed of a back piece cut princess fashion and forming, from the waist, two treble plaits. The side pieces next the back are also finished each by an ample plait over the skirt. The fronts and front side pieces terminate at the waist under a wide scarf, which is draped across the front and fastened on the left side with a small puff, with one large lappel edged with fringe falling down to the foot of the skirt. The fronts of the bodice opens with revers over a chemisette of the plain faille, coat sleeves of the faille, with open facings ornamented with two buttons.

—Gold embroidery is extremely fashionable this winter, and is seen, but in discreet fashion only, even in young ladies' toilets. The very elegant evening dress for a young lady we are about to describe is in the best style, it is a white crape dress, plaited at the back, very slightly draped in front, and falling over an underdress of white silk, the foot of which is trimmed with a border in fine gold braid, which is but very little seen below the crape skirt. The bodice of crape over white silk is high at the back, and opens in front over a low plastron, peaked down to the waist, of silk braided with gold, the space above the plastron is filled up with a finely plaited chemisette of white crape. Short open sleeves of white silk, braided with gold, fall over crape undersleeves finished with a tiny fluting. A wide sash of white moire ribbon goes round the waist, and is tied at the side in long loops and ends. A white bow and gold headed pins in the hair. White silk stockings, and white satin slippers braided with gold.

It is estimated that the total number of books in all the American public libraries is 21,000,000.

HORSE NOTES.

—The bay colt Fairlawn, 2 years old, by Nutwood, dam Streamlet, by Almont, has been bought by G. Lynch, of Philadelphia, of General W. T. Withers, Fairlawn Stud, for $3000.

—The feature of Captain Brown's stable last season was the success of his 2 year olds, in which he fairly rivaled Mr. Withers. He started twelve 2 year olds, of which five were winners.

—Matt Storms has reached California in safety, and has about recovered from the effects of the railroad accident in which he was injured and Fred Gebhard's horses were killed.

—R. C. Outcalt, of Lincoln, Neb., was at Stony Ford on the day that Mr. Allen made his great purchase, and he paid $1500 for Industry, bay colt, 2 years old, by Mansfield, out of Integrity.

—The Czar, the 2 year old brother to Emperor of Norfolk, signalized his debut on the turf by winning the Equity stakes at San Francisco on November 13, in 1.16, after running a dead heat with Wander, in 1.15¼.

—W. F. Todd, Oak Point Farm, St. Stephen, N. B., owner of Lumps, 2.21, has sold to J. J. Clancy, of Lexington, Ky., the weanling chestnut filly, by Pancoast, out of Adele Gould, 2.19, The price is reported to be $3000.

—It is said that Pancoast is himself again, and were it not for the blindness of his left eye a visitor would not know that he had in June last a narrow escape from death by lightning. He will be able to perform stud duties next season.

—The Dwyer Brothers have thirty very promising yearlings. There are full brothers to almost every horse of note. Among those thought to be the best are the Billet Mundane colt, the Sir Modred-Marian colt, the Onondaga, Beatrice colt, the King, Ban-Puzzle colt, the Spendthrift-Kapanga colt, the brother of Hanover, the Glenelg-Peru colt, the King Alfonso-Lily Duke filly, and the sister to Tremont.

—The 4 month old filly Marguerite L., sister to Jack, 2.19½, and Knight, 2.29¼, by Pilot Medium out of Carrie Russell, has been purchased by Uhleim Brothers, Truesdale, Wis., for $1000, from Mrs. F. L, Warren, of Coldwater Michigan.

—The bay horse Launcelot, foaled 1968, by Hambletonian, dam Lady Rockafellow, by Seely's American Star, died at Salem, N. J., on Tuesday November 13th, from a rupture of the intestines. He was bred by J. M. Mills, of Bullville, Orange county, N. Y., and owned for many years by C. H. Kerner, of New York.

—A Kentucky Blue Grass Circuit was formed at Lexington recently, with the Harrodsburg, Danville, Sharpsburg, Maysville, Lexington, Paris, Cynthiana and Eminence Fair Associations being the members. It will open at Harrodsburg on July 30, and close at Eminence on September 17, each of the seven clubs giving a five-day meeting.

—"Pittsburg Phil," who last season won a small fortune on the turf, but who this year did not come out even, will turn bookmaker himself next spring. He will spend the winter in California, returning East in time to start in with the Memphis meeting. He will not begin his bookmaking profession, however, until the commencement of the Brooklyn meeting, in May.

—A regular meeting of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on December 4, at 7 P. M. Either an adjourned or a special meeting of the Board will be held at Chicago, on May 14, 1889, and parties wishing their cases acted on at the meeting in May must immediately notify Secretary Morse to that effect.

—Flora Gardiner, the dam of Guy, was nearly thoroughbred, She died in 1882 in foal to Kentucky Prince. The entire list of her produce is as follows: 1875, b. f. Atalanta, by Messenger Duroc; 1876, blk. c. Refuse, by Messenger Duroc; 1877, b. c., by Messenger Duroc; 1878, barren; 1879, blk. f. Leslie, by Kentucky Prince; 1880, blk. c. Guy, by Kentucky Prince; 1881, b. c. Fred Folger, by Kentucky Prince.

—William Lakeland, with five runners, won $30,078 the past season, Exile alone contributing $13,912. Peg Woffington came next with $5630. Then came Ernest with $4973, Tattler with $4813 and Littlefellow with $750. In 1886 Lakeland had 10 head, which he started in 126 races, winning 38 and $16,027. In 1887 he bought out 13 head, which sported silk 139 times, won 33 races and $19,990.

—The trotting stallion Alexander, son of George M. Patchen, Jr. (California Patchen), was shot recently at his owner's ranch, near Petaluma, Cal. Alexander was foaled 1864, and was the sire of Alexander Button, 2.26½, sire of the pacer Yolo Maud; Nellie Patchen, 2.27½; Reliance, 2.22½, and Tommy Dodd, 2.24. For some years he suffered from an ulcerous disease, and was killed to end his misery.

—The amounts paid into the State Treasury by the four prominent New York jockey clubs, as 5 per cent of their receipts under the provisions of the Ives bill, have been made public. Except in the case of the American Jockey Club they show an increase of business over last year as given by the totals below.

	1887.	1888.
Coney Island Jockey Club	$17,518.65	$8,384
Brooklyn Jockey Club	4,491.00	6,292
American Jockey Club	4,445.99	3,724
Saratoga Association	1,671.00	1,746

—In order to put a check upon the growing nuisance of "cup" records made in competition against time, the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association at its recent business meeting adopted the following rule: "That this association will not, by its officers or otherwise, aid in permitting records to be had, except at some public meeting, after due advertisement in the stock papers for one week; and they recommend that the National Association make all other performances otherwise obtained bars and not records."

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. DEC. 6, 1888.

MRS. SHERMAN DEAD.

The Wife of the Famous Soldier Passes Away in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Mrs. Ellen Ewing Sherman, wife of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, died at her home, 75 West Seventy-first street.

Mrs. Sherman's husband was by her bedside when she passed away, as were her daughters, Rachel and Lizzie, and her son, Tecumseh.

These three children, who have been living at home, have been very constant in their attendance in the sick room.

Mrs. Sherman was a daughter of Gen. Thomas Ewing, ex-governor of Ohio. Her death follows a series of heart troubles which have extended over about five years, but have taken on a serious aspect only within the last few weeks.

Besides the children who were with her when she died, she leaves another son, Thomas Ewing Sherman, a Jesuit student at Woodstock, Md., and two other daughters, Mrs. Minnie S. Fitch, of Edgemont, Pa., and Mrs. Ella M. Thackera, of Rosemond, Pa.

Mrs. Sherman was 64 years old, and her married life had extended over thirty-eight years.

The general is much prostrated by the loss of his wife.

Mrs. Sherman was a Catholic in religion, and stood very high in the councils of the church, Pope Pius IX having once sent her, as a testimonial of his esteem, a rosary of solid gold, with a fragment of "the true cross" set in the crucifix. This gift was highly prized by the faithful recipient.

The dead woman was an earnest worker in the charities of the church, and was widely known for her generosity and untiring zeal. She was one of the trustees in America of the Peter's pence fund.

The absent members of the Sherman family were sent for Tuesday, when it became evident that the wife and mother was failing. The two brothers of Mrs. Sherman, Gen. Hugh Ewing and Mr. P. B. Ewing, of Lancaster, O., also received an urgent summons to New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—After simple services at the residence of Gen. Sherman the body of Mrs. Sherman was taken to the Pennsylvania depot in Jersey City, whence Gen. Sherman and five members of his family accompanied the remains to St. Louis.

COME, QUICKENING SPIRIT.

A Movement to Pull New York Out of the Slough of Despond.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The first of the series of meetings under the auspices of the Protestant clergymen to consider the best means of keeping religious work abreast of the increasing population of this city was held at Chickering hall, a large audience being present. Hon. John Jay presided. The exercises were opened by the singing of the hymn: "Come, Quickening Spirit, Heavenly Dove." Rev. Walpole Warren offered prayer. Mr. Jay then outlined the proposed movement. It was to be neither sectarian nor narrow, but broadly Christian and thoroughly American. A crisis had come in the affairs of the city. The influx of the foreign tide was perverting our institutions, corrupting our politics and estranging the people from the churches. Evangelical christianity must be the bulwark to check the flood of unbelief and immorality.

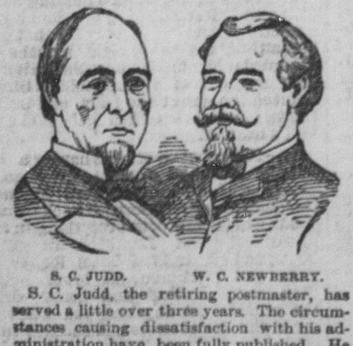
Mr. Jay introduced Rev. James M. King, of the Methodist Episcopal church, who spoke on the topic, "New York Above Fourteenth Street." He displayed a map of the locality named, and showed that while the saloons had kept numerical pace with the growing population, the Protestant churches had remained nearly stationary in number, and in some cases had fallen off. If the saloons were represented by small clouds on the map, they would obscure the stars which denoted churches. The saloons controlled 40,000 votes and were open day and night. Their prodrietors did not take vacations in the summer. In 32,390 tenements live 1,100,000 souls. Out of 500,000 Protestant population, only 100,000 are members of churches. Mr. King defined the evils to be met as follows in the order of their importance: Romanism and its machinery; indifference; Judaism and its exclusiveness; inactivity of professing Christians; foreign bred resistance to Americanizing influences; the saloon; the tenement. These evils were still greater below Fourteenth street.

Dr. A. F. Schauffler, vice president of the City Mission, spoke of "New York Below Fourteenth Street," and his map was far more cloudy with saloons and less starry with churches than that of Dr. King.

CHICAGO'S NEW POSTMASTER.

Gen. W. C. Newberry Succeeds S. C. Judd. The Change Made Quietly.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Gen. W. C. Newberry took charge of the Chicago postoffice Saturday morning. The transfer was effected very quietly without the slightest bustle or confusion, and very few people around the building realized that it was being made.



S. C. JUDD. W. C. NEWBERRY.

S. C. Judd, the retiring postmaster, has served a little over three years. The circumstances causing dissatisfaction with his administration have been fully published. He lived for many years in Syracuse, N. Y., and was engaged in journalism there.

Gen. Newberry is also a New Yorker, having been born in Oneida county in 1835. He first went to Chicago in 1861, but returned to his native state and joined the Eighty-first New York infantry, in which he was promoted to a lieutenancy. After serving out his enlisted term he returned to New York and assisted in organizing the Twenty-fourth cavalry, with which he returned to the front as major. He rose to lieutenant colonel and then colonel, and was brevetted major general. He remained in the south for some years, became active in politics and served a term as mayor of Petersburg. In 1876 he removed to Chicago, where he has since resided.

A Talking Newspaper.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Edison promises to put his latest invention, the phonograph, to a curious and practical use. It is his intention to furnish to subscribers a talking daily newspaper. The little instrument will be charged with a condensation of the news of the day, and each subscriber can listen to it while at breakfast.

A RIVAL TO THE G. A. R.

Reported Wholesale Defection of Democratic Members.

THEY ARE TO FORM A NEW ORDER

The Movement Started by Gen. Palmer in Illinois Spreads to Indiana, Pennsylvania and Other States—Opinions of Commander Warren and Judge Rea.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 28.—About 1,200 Democratic veterans, members of G. A. R. posts scattered over the state, held in the capitol building a secret meeting at which it was resolved that every Democratic member of the G. A. R. should abandon the order, and all present pledged themselves to withdraw from their posts. Adjt. Gen. Koontz presided. A name and a constitution for the new order proposed by the Democratic veterans were adopted.

The new order is to be charitable and non-political in character. To-night there will be a public mass meeting in the City hall, when the reasons for deserting the G. A. R. will be given and the principles and objects of the new order laid before the public. Adjt. Gen. Koontz says similar meetings will be held all over the state within the next week.

Mr. Koontz said that he had letters from men in eight states indicating that the movement is national. Among the letters received was one from John A. Worman, secretary of the Democratic societies of Pennsylvania, promising that every Democratic soldier in Pennsylvania will leave the Grand Army of the Republic. The president of the societies, who ran against Beaver for governor, is at the head of the movement in Pennsylvania. Mr. Koontz says that but few Indiana Democrats have attended the Grand Army meetings since the election, because all the posts have been holding meetings ratifying the election of Harrison and Hovey.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 30.—A meeting was held at the Hendricks club rooms by about three score democratic Grand Army of the Republic veterans at which an organization was perfected known as the Democratic Soldiers' and Sailors' Veteran association of Indiana. This organization is the result of what has been termed the revolt against the G. A. R. The object of the new association is set forth in the following preamble to their constitution and by-laws:

"The purpose of this association shall be to inculcate the true principles of patriotism, love of country, and to foster and maintain true democratic principles in the admistration of the government, both state and national, and secure a pure, simple and efficient administration of the same, and to resist with all our might every encroachment upon the constitutional rights and liberties of the people

"To preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which bind together those who, as soldiers, sailors and marines, united to suppress the rebellion, and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead.

"To aid in every possible way all persons who have been honorably discharged from the military and naval service of the United States.

"To secure for them preferment and promotion in the civil service," etc.

After the adoption of the constitution the following officers were elected:

President, R. A. Taylor; secretary, W. C. Larkington; treasurer, L. C. Daniels; vice president, Samuel C. Green.

Under the constitution the entire management of the association is placed in the hands of an executive board. George W. Koontz was elected chairman, and was given power to appoint the other members of the board, which he will do by naming one man from each congressional district and two from the state at large at the next meeting.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The statement has been published that Congressman Matson is believed to be at the head of the movement to organize a Democratic G. A. R.

"I know nothing of it," said he to a reporter, "except what I have read in the papers, and I am not at the head or any other part of the affair. The other statement in the dispatch that my friends expect me to follow Gen. Palmer's course and withdraw from the G. A. R. is also without foundation. I never was a member of the organization, and therefore can not withdraw. During the campaign Matson and Myers regiments of veterans were formed in every county in Indiana, and it is probable that these organizations form the basis of the new movement in that state, but of this I cannot speak by authority."

MR. CLEVELAND'S FUTURE.

Going to Europe in June to Spend a Year in Travel.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Star says: "The people who have been engaged in mapping out Mr. Cleveland's future for him when he shall have ceased to be president can now base their prognostications on something tangible. On undoubted and indisputable authority it can be stated that Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland will go abroad very shortly after they bid farewell to the White House. The programme as at present arranged calls for the departure of the ex-president and his wife early in June. France is to be the first country visited and then Great Britain will be explored. Mrs. Cleveland has always been anxious to make a trip to Norway and Sweden, and it is more than probable that they will journey there in August. Italy and Spain will be the next countries in the tour, and if Mrs. Cleveland can only convince the ex-president that Italy is a desirable land in which to spend a few months, the couple will stay through the winter at San Remo or Nice."

Terrible Atrocities in Peru.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—Mails from Peru bring stories of terrible atrocities committed in the interior by Indians. The Curate of Moyaro was shot and beaten to death with sticks and stones recently, and when his mother interfered she was shot and her head cut off. Another woman who tried to save her was killed. The bodies of all three were wrapped in hides and thrown into the river. At La Paz a riot occurred over an attempt to head a movement for Camacho, the revolutionist leader. In indiscriminate firing by government troops 137 men, women and children were killed and sixty wounded.

Barry Pushing His Fight.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 4.—Thomas B. Barry says he is about to commence legal proceedings at Philadelphia against the Knights of Labor, through its officers, for defamation of character and alleged expulsion, and that he placed the matter in the hands of his attorneys Saturday for criminal action in the United States district court at Bay City against John W. Hayes, secretary and treasurer of the Knights of Labor, for violation of the postal laws in sending Barry a letter on which appeared, "Expelled—G. B. B."

Senator Hawley a Papa.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—A daughter was born to Senator and Mrs. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, at their 1 street residence Sunday night. Mother and child are doing well. The senator was one of the happiest men at the Capitol yesterday and none received more hearty congratulations.

PHIL DALY'S ADVENTURE.

He Successfully Resists a Bold Attempt to Rob Him in a Syren's Den.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Phil Daly, the well known sporting man and proprietor of the Pennsylvania club house at Long Branch, was shot and slightly wounded while resisting an attempt to levy blackmail upon him at the house No. 406 Fourth avenue. Mr. Daly has been residing at the Coleman house in this city for the past few weeks. He made the acquaintance of Addie Stanton, aged 25 years, a pretty woman and alleged dressmaker, who lived with Elia Hammond, aged 30, on the second floor of the house mentioned. He visited Miss Stanton several times, and on Saturday received a note requesting him to call at 3 o'clock Monday, which he did. He had $3,000 in cash and $30,000 in bonds in his pockets, which he had intended to put in a deposit vault during the day.

While conversing with Miss Stanton the folding doors between the two rooms of the flat opened and two men walked in. The larger of the two held a handkerchief before his features, drew a revolver and bade Daly throw up his hands. The smaller man made no hostile move. Daly rushed at and grappled with the holder of the revolver. The weapon was discharged and the ball grazed Daly's temple and buried itself in the wall of the room. The shock caused Daly to release his hold upon his assailant, who at once fled, followed by his companion. Daly started in pursuit, but by the time he reached the street the men had disappeared. Daly told a passing policeman what had happened, and went into a drug store and had his wound dressed. The policeman arrested Miss Stanton, and also Miss Hammond, who was found in another part of the house, and Daly made a complaint of attempted robbery against them. Miss Stanton protested complete ignorance of any plot. She swore she had never seen the two men before. She considered Daly a good friend, and had sent for him on a personal matter. She could not account for the advent of the two strangers. Miss Hammond was equally innocent. Both were locked up. Several detectives are searching for the blackmailers. A trunk found in the women's room, containing a number of letters from men, was confiscated by the police.

O'CONNOR'S MARCH OF TRIUMPH.

Forty Thousand People Welcome the Champion Sculler Home.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 4.—The Union station was packed long before the hour when the champion oarsman of America, William O'Connor, was to arrive. The streets along which he was to pass to the pavilion were black with thousands of people. Fully as many people were out as greeted the new governor general on his first visit here. A low estimate puts the number at 40,000 on the streets. A huge procession accompanied him to the pavilion, headed by four mounted police; then came a band of grenadiers and after them forty carriages in line. O'Connor followed, seated in the shell in which he made his triumphal race at Washington. At the pavilion he was greeted by 4,000 people, and was presented with a purse of $1,000 on behalf of the citizens.

A telegram was read giving congratulations from the governor general.

Mr. A. F. Jury then presented O'Connor with a purse of $300 in gold on behalf of the citizens of Toronto who witnessed the race in Washington. O'Connor made an appropriate reply to each presentation. Speeches were also made by several aldermen, an ex-mayor, etc. There is no doubt that the reception was far greater than that which Hanlan received on his return from his victories.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS.

Business of the Last Day—Another Concession to Powderly.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 28.—The general assembly Knights of Labor adjourned at 1 p. m. yesterday. The general executive board will select the place for the next meeting. It will be either Albany, Atlanta or New Orleans. During the morning session the committee on resolutions recommended the appointment of a committee to investigate the mistreatment of knights in Louisiana; the committee on law recommended that the temperance plank in the constitution remain unchanged, and the recommendation was adopted. The Blair educational bill was indorsed; also a recommendation to establish junior locals. A resolution was offered severely denouncing the provisional committee. After discussion it was referred back to the committee without action. Mr. Powderly was granted the privilege of appointing the committee to investigate the Philadelphia office, and named McKee, Gannon and Beaton.

Senator Blackburn Publishes an Apology.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 28.—Senator Blackburn's card is believed to be the end of the Blackburn-Rucker duel business. How the senator came to write the card, which is capable of wide construction, is a mystery and may always remain so. That he had a consultation with friends on the subject there is no doubt. Whether this consultation was the result of a communication from Judge Rucker is not known. It is certain, however, that Col. Moore, of Denver, has not been here. The point of Senator Blackburn's card is in the following:

"I shall always insist that Judge Rucker's conduct in making public a conversation had with the president in an interview procured for him by me was wholly inexcusable. His report of that conversation was entirely inaccurate. I regret, however, that the language I used in characterizing his conduct was so strong and emphatic, and will say, upon reflection, that I should have simply contented myself with a contradiction of statements I knew to be incorrect and unjust to Mr. Cleveland and myself. As for myself, this matter is ended, and I have no doubt the public will be glad to know it."

Tumblety Arrives.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Francis Tumblety, or Twomblety, who was arrested in London for supposed complicity in the Whitechapel crimes and held under bail for other offenses, arrived in this city Sunday, and is now stopping in East Tenth street. Two of Inspector Byrnes' men are watching him, and so is an English detective, who is making himself the laughing stock of the whole neighborhood.

A Whitechapel Imitator.

TAUNTON, Mass., Dec. 4.—In the village of Whittenton excitement runs high over several assaults on women by an unknown man who, from his acts, has evidently been reading of the Whitechapel murders. The police have been on the lookout for him, and a large number of young men have been patrolling the ward for the last two nights in the hope of discovering him.

Death Results from Eviction.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Dec. 3.—Nathan Barber, of Stratford, who was ejected from the river lands, died Saturday evening. His wife left him two weeks ago, and the sorrow from that made him ill, which was aggravated by the evictions. The exposure resulting therefrom caused his death.

The Kaiser Seriously Ill.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—It is known definitely that the emperor is confined to his apartments by a recurrence of his ear affection, and not by a cold, as was first announced.

MANY STRANGE RUMORS

Curiosity Concerning Gen. Harrison's Letters.

HE IS SEEKING INFORMATION

Lacking Facts, Indianians Interest Themselves with Speculation—The President Elect Is Endeavoring to Heal the Differences in Several States.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 4.—Gen. Harrison, in his capacity of healer, has big business on hand, and he dare not leave it. Since he spoke so longingly a week ago about the good shooting there is at this season of the year in the southern part of the state, his friends have been trying to arrange a hunting party for his benefit. The plan was under the management of Attorney Frank Morrison of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad, which is a thoroughly Republican corporation, and the proposition was to have a special train, conscript half a score of congenial spirits, and spend several days in the southern uplands shooting quail.

The invitation was sent to Gen. Harrison through law partner Miller, who returned a declination: "The general says he has engagements of the utmost importance next week. Maybe he will snatch a day and run out with Col. Millard or some other members of the Indianapolis Sportsmens' club a few miles, but other sport than that he cannot hope for."

What are these momentous engagements? The air is full of strange rumors. The imagination of the Indianapolis political gossip is fertile beyond comparison.

An explanation is given here of the livelycaucussing that has been going on in New York and Ohio between the Republican leaders during the past ten days. Such an unwonted fondness for conferences at so early a stage of a political game as the present is unusual, and not likely to be manifested except under the spur of a necessity forced upon the conferrees. The necessity arises, it appears from letters the president elect has been writing.

These letters have been addressed to Republican leaders in these two states, and probably to leaders in other states also, and they set forth the anxiety of the president elect to act with perfect fairness to all factions in order to harmonize the party as much as possible at the very beginning of his administration. They request each person addressed to write to the president-elect a careful statement of his views as to the situation in his state, and in effect are an invitation for the leaders of the several factions to appear before the bar of the Harrison court and present briefs setting forth the arguments in favor of their several sides of the case.

The conference consequent upon these letters arise out of the anxiety of each faction to tell the best possible story, and especially to have all the stories of its side of the case agree.

How well these stories will work in influencing the course of the president-elect is a question. Schoolmaster Harrison has some assistants traveling about the country who may be keeping their eyes peeled for bad boys, and their reports may have as much influence over him as the tales the boys tell on each other.

But at any rate Harrison does not mean to leave any chance for the allegation that he has ignored any action or failed to give it an opportunity to be heard. He will give them all a chance at the preliminaries, however severely some of them may be plucked in the final examition.

The day's sensation here has been the report that Matt Quay stole into town and out again without being caught at it. The inherently improbable report was pretty well exploded by afternoon, but it made a deal of talk among the politicians all the morning. It was followed by a report that James G. Blaine had come to town and was closeted with the president-elect. Some believed even that.

"I'm always glad to have you newspaper men bring me the news," said Gen. Harrison dryly, when the rumors were mentioned to him. "You have no idea what a lot of things about myself I never would know if the newspaper men did not tell them to me."

Gen. Harrison has a good deal of fun with the newspaper men, especially with the new ones who come to town and hurry out to interview him the first thing they do.

The most interesting visitor to Gen. Harrison yesterday was Gen. Longstreet, who arrived here from Atlanta. He was accompanied by E. A. Agier and A. Angier, and the party is visiting E. C. Atkins. They called upon Gen. Errison and spent a short time with him. Last night Gen. Harrison dined with the southerners at the residence of Mr. Atkins. Gen. Longstreet is often spoken of as resembling Grant, and in nothing is this resemblance more marked than in the fondness for silence and all attempts to get any significant utterances from him were dead failures.

MR. BLAINE WOULD ACCEPT.

So Says One of His Intimate Friends—His Plans for the Winter.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 4.—Mr. Blaine has returned from his New York trip. He will start for Washington about Jan. 1. As he has re-leased his elegant home in that city to Mr. Leiter, he will rent a modest house for the use of his family, and later will build another house, less expensive than the one he now owns. The statement that he will become the editor of a New York magazine is pure bosh. He has for a long time contemplated an important literary work, and will undertake it as soon as he has the opportunity. It will be a book relating to American political history.

One of Mr. Blaine's most intimate friends says that, while no formal offer has been made, there is good reason to believe that Gen. Harrison will first offer the place of secretary of state to the man who might have been nominated for the presidency if he would have taken it, and who is to-day the most highly esteemed Republican in the land, and, further, that Mr. Blaine, after much consideration, and after taking the counsel of several of the members of the Maine delegation and other men in whom he has confidence, has intimated to them that he would accept the secretary of state's portfolio if it were offered him.

The Report Denied.

BOSTON, Dec. —In refutation of the cablegram published a few days ago as coming from Rome, stating that Cardinal Gibbons was instructed to congratulate Gen. Harrison on his election, on the ground that Catholic interests in America would be safe under his administration, a special cable, under the date of Dec. 2, received by The Boston Pilot, says: "The Vatican to-day firmly denies the report relating to Gen. Harrison's election. The report, as reproduced here, produced a painful impression. The Vatican denies it, and declares that the pope never interferes in national politics."

He Was Tired of Life.

SCRANTON, Pa. Dec. 3.—Olney P. Pratt, aged 73, a peddler of patent medicine, committed suicide by shooting. He was tired of life.

N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir a positive cure for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping-Cough, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Influenza, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung Fever, Pleurisy, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. As an Expectorant it has no equal. Consumption has been cured times without number by its timely use. It heals the ulcerated surfaces, and cures when all other remedies fail. Fifty-six years of constant use has proven its virtues. Every family should keep it in the house. Sold everywhere. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

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Arnica and Oil Liniment for Man and Beast. The best external remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Sciatica, Backache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. It is a safe, sure, and effectual Remedy for Galls, Strains, Scratches, Sores, &c., on Horses. One trial will prove its merits. It effects are in most cases instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Sold everywhere.

For sale by J. D. Murray and W. H. Bartholomew,

CASTORIA

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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

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TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best **Cough Medicine.** If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.

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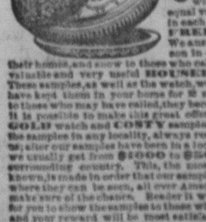

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NEW MILLINER SHOP.

The undersigned has opened a millinery shop in Jacob Lee's house near the depot at Centre Hall.

The patronage of the public is solicited. All are invited.

p. 19th SADIE E. GROVE.

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Single Rifles, B. L. from $2.57 to $12.

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CALL AT THE GREAT CENTRAL GUN WORKS, BELLEFONTE.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. A. O. Furst, President of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon and the Hon. Chester Munson and the Hon. Daniel Rhoads Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 25th day of Oct., 1888, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Nov. being the 26th day of Nov. 1888, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 26th, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertain to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1888, and the one hundred and twelfth year of the Independence of the United States.

ROBERT COOK, Sheriff.

OH! MY HEAD.

The pain from Neuralgia and its companion disease Rheumatism is excruciating. Thousands who could be quickly cured are needlessly suffering. Ath-lo-pho-ros will do for others what it did for the following parties:

Williamsport, Ind., Oct. 3, 1887.
Having been afflicted with neuralgia for the past four years, and trying almost everything, but in vain, I finally heard of Athlophoros. After taking one bottle I found it to be helping me, and after taking four bottles of Athlophoros and one of Pills, I found that I was entirely well. I think the medicine is positively a sure cure.
CHAUNCEY B. REDDICK.

Mt. Carmel, Ill., Dec. 26, 1887.
I have used Athlophoros in my family and find it to be the greatest medicine for neuralgia in existence and having had its fangs fastened upon me for the past 30 years I know whereof I speak. MRS. JULIA CHILTON.

☞ Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N. Y.

1188 ELEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHT
Students in Attendance last year at
Peirce College of Business,
RECORD BUILDING,
917-919 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Morning, Afternoon and Night Sessions.

PEIRCE COLLEGE is a College that "vaunteth not itself." What it is has not been made by any artificial means. It has grown solely by virtue of its experienced staff of instructors, chosen for their fitness and adaptation to the positions which they fill, by its wonderfully practical and realistic courses of instruction, by its unrivalled lighting heating, ventilating, and other appointments, great and small, in the far famed "Record Building," which protect the health and promote the convenience of its patrons, and by the fidelity to the interests of its students of each officer and member of the Faculty and each attache, from Principal to Janitor.

The following is an extract from a history of Philadelphia, just published.

"This institution has been exceptionally fortunate in the success of the students who have graduated therefrom . . . It is no marvel that the Peirce College of Business Diploma carries a warranty of efficiency that makes its graduates eagerly sought after by the leading business men of this and other cities."

It is doubtful if very many Philadelphians even know the extent and importance of its clientage and the results of its training, outside of the facts that may be gleaned from the roll of students annually published. Send and get one of its Annual Announcements and a copy of its Commencement Proceedings, that you may be introduced to it, and establish a speaking acquaintance with its results. Address,

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, A. M.
feb23 Principal and Founder.

ACHENBACH'S BAKERY,

—No. 10 Bishop St., Bellefonte.—

At the above place you will find first class
—L-U-N-C-H P-A-R-L-O-R-S,—
For ladies and gentlemen where Hot Coffee and Meals can be had at all hours of the day.

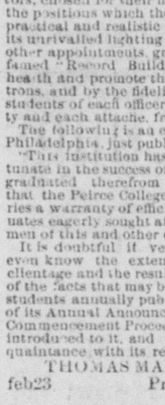
—o—

FRESH OYSTERS!

Always on hand and served in all styles. We keep a first class Bakery, well supplied with
FRESH BREAD, BISCUITS, CAKES, CANDIES CONFECTIONERY, TROPICAL FRUITS, Etc.
When in Bellefonte, visit

ACHENBACH'S BAKERY.
Nov13m

"This is the Boot for ME!"



DON'T BUY YOUR Rubber Boots until you have seen the "COLCHESTER" with "Extension Edge" & Napoleon Top. This is the best fitting and MOST DURABLE BOOT in the market. Made of the Best PURE GUM stock. The "Extension Edge" protects the upper, adds to wear of the Sole by giving broader treading surface, AND SAVES MONEY FOR THE WEARER.

DON'T BUY YOUR ARCTICS UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE COLCHESTER ARCTIC with "Outside Counter." Ahead of ALL others in style & durability. If you want the worth of your money try the Colchester with "OUTSIDE COUNTER."

BELLEFONTE
o--BOOK BINDERY.--o

J. B. KUNZ, LESSE.

I am prepared to do all kinds of Plain and Fancy binding at the most reasonable rates.

BLANK BOOKS MADE TO ORDER.

Bindery in Conrad House Block—second floor. 29novtf

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 100	Oats new	$ 25
Wheat, white	95	Rye	55
Corn	52	Barley, No. 1	45
Wheat, new	100		

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1 55	Bran per ton	20 00
Best Roller Flour	$ 1 60	Bran, retail, cwt.	1 10
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 30	Middlings retail	1 20
Middlings per ton	22 00	Chop retail	1 30

WOODLAND COAL

Woodland coal, just from the mines,—leaves no cinder—for sale at the Centre Hall roller mill Best fuel for summer. 4t

HIDES WANTED.

Highest cash prices paid for hides at if SPANGLER & CO'S, Centre Hall, Pa.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WHAT THEY THINK OF IT.

Newspaper Comment on the President's Message.

GREAT MANY SHADES OF OPINION

Some Say It Is a Great Paper, and Will Inspire Every Reader with Profound Admiration—Others Say It Is Stale, Platitudinous and Extremely Amusing.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.—The Sun says: "Mr. Cleveland writes with the authority and power of a man whose conviction are thorough and whose information is full, and with that air of confidence which springs from the consciousness that the truth, like other great forces, continues to move on and grow, notwithstanding the efforts of heretic politicians to destroy it. Altogether the message is exceedingly full and well written. It is a fitting supplement to the able state papers President Cleveland has given the country, and of no public servant, in this generation at least, can it be more truly said than of himself that he has constantly guarded the rectitude of his intentions, maintained unsullied his love of country and with unselfish purpose striven for the public good."

Regarding the message The American says: "The message lacks the vigor, spirit and individuality heretofore conspicuous in his official writings and conveys the impression that the president has suddenly tired of his duties and has relaxed his grip upon the helm of the old ship of state. He nowhere rises above the commonplace, except in his introduction, which is a labored, pessimistic wail over his defeat in November, and a despairing appeal to his scattered partisans to rally under the old flag of free trade and save the country from imaginary perils not suggested by an existing condition."

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—The Journal (Rep.) says: "We grieve to say it of the president of the United States, of whom, by reason of his high office, it would be pleasant to speak with respect, but the earlier portions of this message are tinctured with a demagogueism which is unworthy of the chief executive of this great people, and which, so far as it is accepted by foreigners as a statement of facts, is untrue and libelous."

The Herald (Ind.) says: "The message, in the consideration of controverted questions, has in it the qualities of frankness and courage which have distinguished President Cleveland's entire public life, and it will be found to be throughout a statesmanlike as well as a patriotic document."

The Globe (Dem.) says: "President Cleveland stands as the foremost representative of that fairer distribution of the products of labor which is the ideal and object of all labor's most intelligent friends and leaders."

The Advertiser (Rep.) refers to the message as a "long and stale homily, a good portion of it in the vein of Herr Most," and says: "It scarcely deserves serious attention, except as being in itself the most striking indication of the national degeneracy and decay which it discovers."

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—The Herald (Dem.) says: "There is not a passage in this important and significant state paper but impresses the country with a sense that Grover Cleveland, as president, was the right man in the right place."

The Times (Dem.): "Many millions of people, reading this last state paper of Cleveland's, will find themselves deeply regretting the failure to re-elect him to the presidency."

The News (Ind. Rep.): "None but a hide bound partisan can fail to be aroused to admiration of the man who, in the hour of political defeat, can still keep his rudder true and absolutely suppress all personal feeling in his last official utterance. If a Democrat, he must be proud of the rugged statesmanship and earnest striving for the best interests of the country which marks every line. If a Republican, he can do not less than hope that his chosen chief may come as well out of the fray, with as heroic port and undaunted mien in 1892 as Cleveland in the closing days of 1888."

The Tribune (Rep.): "The message contains neither new thoughts or suggestions, except on the tariff question, where the president has, in the past year, made a prodigious stride from tariff reform to naked, absolute free trade. The president is bold, nervy, and desires at least one more round before he will acknowledge himself whipped."

The Inter-Ocean (Rep.): "The message contrasts sharply with the policy adopted a year ago, when the president could think of nothing but the tariff." On that question The Inter-Ocean comments: "That part of his message might have been written by Manton Marble, Joseph Medill, Henry Watterson or any other free trader, accustomed to think, pen in hand. In fact The New York World, Louisville Courier-Journal and Chicago Tribune have said substantially the same thing as one finds in this message over and over again, and they were stale before they said them the first time."

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 4.—The Journal says: "The solemn and ponderous way in which the president begins by referring to the dangers that threaten the government at the beginning of its second hundred years of national existence, and then lapses into chronic platitudes about the tariff and surplus, seems like a great reach after something statesmanlike. It only attains to mischevious demagogy, for that is the size of his talk about the growth of classes, the gulf between employers and employes, the exactions of capital, the wrongs of labor, etc.

"In all this jeremiad about the decadence of patriotism and morals there is not a sound principle nor healthy idea. No president has ever before so roundly lectured the American people for their alleged neglect of duty, or so plainly appealed to class interests and prejudices in support of a pet policy."

Comments of the London Papers.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Post, commenting on President Cleveland's message to the American house and senate, says that if the Americans are really inclined to resume negotiations with a view to a settlement of the Canadian fisheries question they will find the English ministers willing to meet them.

The Daily News says: "We would regret President Cleveland's acrimony with reference to the Sackville incident much more if it were not for the fact that Lord Salisbury set the example. Mr. Cleveland evidently possesses Salisbury's bitterness of tongue, but otherwise his message is a great document."

The Chronicle thinks that Mr. Cleveland uses strong, but, nevertheless, true language on the subject of protection.

Milan and Natalie.

BELGRADE, Dec. 4.—Queen Natalie has received from King Milan all of the presents he formerly made to her and a grant of 1,000,000 francs, which remains at her disposal in the Bank of Servia. King Milan has ordered that she shall henceforth be known in Servia merely as Natalie de Kechko.

A Fresh Stanley Rumor.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4.—Mail advices received here from the west coast of Africa say: A rumor has reached Bonny, from the upper Niger, that Henry M. Stanley is proceeding at the back of the great oil rivers under the British flag, and that the natives are friendly.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Events of the Day Boiled Down for the Benefit of Busy Readers.

The body of Donovan, the murderer of Jack King, has been found in the bottom of the New Haven reservoir, where he committed suicide. The cause of the affair is said to be a pretty young woman employed in the armory. Circumstances prove that the meeting with King was by appointment, and the murder was premeditated.

Hronek, the Chicago dynamiter, was found guilty and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment.

Lightkeeper Elsner, of Thatcher's Island, reports that Sunday's and Monday's storm were the worst ever seen by any government employe there. The waves ran higher than in the great gale of 1854.

Gardner, the opium smuggler, has been found guilty at Auburn and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary and fined $10,000. Haines, whom he claimed was his accomplice, was acquitted.

Judge Thomas Settle, who was chairman of the convention which nominated Gen. Grant for the second term, is dead at Philadelphia, aged 56.

The schooner L. A. Lambert, of Philadelphia, was passed at sea waterlogged and dismasted. Nothing was seen of her crew.

Perry J. Chace, aged 83, of Providence, R. I., was married in Boston to Sarah Ann Tilitson, aged 82, of the latter city. They first met three weeks ago.

Mrs. Mary Parker a white woman living at Troy Hills, N. J., was shot dead by her jealous colored lover John Thompson.

Miss Kate Gillette, a school teacher at East Randolph, Vt., inclosed a note in a turkey for the market, saying she wanted a watch badly, and didn't like Democrats, but would accept a watch from one all the same. Mayor O'Brien, Boson's Democratic head, bought the turkey, found the note and sent Miss Gillette a handsome gold watch with a neat and appropriate note.

Armour's packing house at South Omaha was buried before the firemen could get to it, causing a loss of $500,000.

The municipal election at Woonsocket, R. I., resulted in the choice of George H. Grant (Rep.) for mayor, four Republican and one Democratic aldermen and twelve Republican and three Democratic common councilmen.

W. C. Rhodes, '91 of Cleveland, O., has has been elected captain of the Yale football team for next year.

Henry George will address several meetings in London and vicinity this week, and sail for home Saturday.

The trial of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy strikers, indicted for conspiracy to destroy company property with dynamite, has begun at Chicago. The case of John A. Baureisen, a prominent member of the Brotherhood of Engineers, is first on the docket.

There have been no cases of fever and but one death at Jacksonville for two days. The work of disinfection is progressing rapidly.

Pleuro-pneumonia is raging among the cattle about Monre, N. Y., and 150 head have been killed. The bright local health officer asks the state department if it is all right for the cattle so killed to go on the market as beef.

Gardner, the opium smuggler, has taken up his home in the He (N. Y.) county penitentiary for six years. He says he did not have a fair trial and will appeal.

John Smith was terribly punished and knocked out in the eighth round in a kid glove meeting with an Needham, in an out of the way corner of Wisconsin. Fifty sports saw the scrap. All pities live in Milwaukee.

The detectives at work on the case of the murder of Miss Metable White, of Braintree, have discovered evidence which leads them to think that John Thompson, whom they seek for his supposed connection with the affair, has sailed from Boston in a sailing vessel.

The Young Men Democratic club, of New York, elected J. H. V. Arnold president, and adopted resolutions favoring changing the municipal election to another day from the national election, and ballot reform.

Work has been begun on a railroad from Binghamton, N. Y. to Williamsport, Pa. 120 miles long, to cost $3,500,000.

One man was killed and eight seriously injured by an explosion in the Midland mine at New Castle, Col.

TRADE BULLETIN.

New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Money closed at 2½ per cent. The highest rate was 3 and the lowest 2½ per cent. Exchange closed steady; posted rates 4.85½@4.89; actual rates, 4.85@4.85¼ for 60 days and 4.88@4.88¼ for deand. Governments closed steady; currency 6s, 8 bid; 4s, coup., 128¾ bid 4½s, do., 108 bid.

Pacific railroad bonds closed as follows: Union firsts, 113@115; Union and grants, 102@105; Union sinking funds, 119@11; Centrals, 113@116.

The stock market was weak and depressed during the morning, an prices declined from the opening until middle with little or no intermission. After 11 o'clock the selling was temporarily checked by more definite information with regard to the arrangement reached by the Central Pacific association of Chicago for the restoration of east and west bound rates by the trunk lines. The recovery was not long maintained, however, and by 1 o'clock values were down to the lowest figures again. Stocks continued weak during the afternoon, and under a brisk selling, coupled with rumors of financial troubles in Boston, which however, careful inquiry failed to confirm, prices were kept near the lowest figures of the day, and closed ¼ to 1¼ per cent. lower than on Saturday The sales for the day amounted to 427,720 shares

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—FLOUR—Closed dull, with a weak undertone; fine grades of winter, $2.75@3.15; do. spring, $2.30@3; superfine winter, $3.12@3.55; do. spring, $3@3.70 extra No. 2 winter $3.50@4; city mill extra, $3.75@5.35, for West Indies. Southern flour closed dull; trade and family brands, $4.10@6.

WHEAT—Options were actively traded in, but prices were weak and closed 1¾ to 2¼c. lower Spot lots closed weaker. Spot sales of No. 1 red at $1.10@1.12; extra red, 1.08@1.10; No. 2 red, $1.03@1.03½; No. 1 white, $1.08; white state $1.08; No. 2 red winter, &c., $1.03¾; do., Jan. $1.04¾; do., Feb., $1.09¾ do., March, $1.07¾ do., May, $1.10¾.

CORN—Options were active, weak and lower closing ⅝ to 1¼c. lower than on Saturday. Spot lots closed dull and weak. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed at 48¼@48¾c.; rejected, 37c.; No. 2 white 48¾c.; No. 2 mixed, Dec. 47¼c.; do., Jan., 47c. do., May, 47c.

OATS—Options were active, but decidedly weak closing 2¾ to 3¼c. lower. Spot lots closed steady Spot sales of No. 1 white at 41¼c.; No. 2 do., 35½@35¾c.; No. 2 mixed, 34c.; No. 3 do., 30½c. No. 2 Chicago, 33¾c.; No. 2 mixed, Dec., 31½c. do., Jan., 33¾c.; do., Feb. 34¾c.

RYE—Dull.

BARLEY—Nominal; No. 1 Canada, 91c.

PORK—Dull and weak, mess, $14.75@15.25.

LARD—Closed steadier Jan. sold at $8.07@8.19 Feb., $8.09@8.19; March, 8.07@8.17.

BUTTER—Dull; creamery eastern, 35@37c. western do., 32@36c.

CHEESE—Dull; factory New York cheddar 11½@11¾c.; western flat 10½@11c.

EGGS—Quiet, but steady; fresh eastern firsts 27@28c.; western do., 25@26c.; Canadian firsts 19@19½c.

SUGAR—Raw firm; 8 test muscovado, 5¼c., 96 test centrifugal, 6¾c. Refined firm; cut loaf and crushed, 8¼c.; cube, 7¾c.; powdered 7¼@7¾c.; granulated, 7¼@7½c.; mold A, 7¾c.; confectioners' A, 7¼c.; coffee A standard, 7c.; coffee off A, 6 11-16@6¾c.; white extra C, 6¾@6¾c.; C 5 13-16@5 15-16c.; yellow 5 9-16@5 11-16c.

COTTON—Spot closed quiet; middling uplands 9¾c.

DUTIES OF POLICE AND RIGHTS OF CITIZENS.

The personal rights of citizens as against a policeman making an uncalled for or illegal arrest, is the subject of much litigation, but with the average policeman, as well as citizens, there is not a very clear comprehension of the legal principles and possibilities. In a case tried before Judge Allison in Philadelphia the other day he repeated the law governing in such matters, and it is just as well it should be impressed on the public mind, for it not unfrequently happens the well disposed citizen finds himself in conflict with the guardian of the public peace. "An officer," said the Judge, "may arrest without a warrant for an offense which he sees committed, or that has been recently committed, and the offender is escaping. He may also arrest without a warrant where a felony has been committed, or where he has reasonable grounds of belief that it has been recently committed, and the person whom he arrests be has reasonable ground to believe is the offender." But his best plan is to go to a magistrate and get a warrant, for if he makes the arrest without it he does so at his own risk. Says the Judge:

If it should turn out that he was mistaken in the man, or that a felony was not committed, and he had made the arrest without a warrant, he would be responsible in a civil suit for damages for that arrest, and also for damages for any violence he may have committed upon the persons he arrested. An officer has no right to arrest for a misdemeanor without a warrant, except where he sees the misdemeanor committed. For instance, a man may go to an officer and say: I want you to arrest that man. He assaulted me. The officers reply should be: "I did not see it. You must go before a magistrate and get a warrant." If an officer makes an arrest without a warrant under such circumstances, he becomes a wrongdoer himself, and if he inflicts violence upon his prisoner he is responsible therefor.

Then as to the right of the citizen in the matter of illegal arrest, Judge Allison puts the case very clearly.

What is the duty of a citizen if arrested when he has violated no law? A citizen is not bound to submit to an illegal arrest, and he may use force enough to resist it, but no more. It migh be judicious for him to submit quietly and seek reparation for the injury afterwards, but if an officer undertakes to make an illegal arrest, it is the same as if a private citizen did it, for an officer is protected by the law only when executing the law. Among the most sacred rights possessed in this country is that of personal immunity, and when officers violate it the citizen can use all the force that is necessary to resist.

THE SPECIAL FEATURES

of The Youth's Companion for the coming year, as announced in the Colored Souvenir we have received, include six Serial Stories, and One Hundred and Fifty Short Stories, fully illustrated. Also Tales of Adventure, Illustrated Sketches of Travel, Humorous Articles, Scientific and Historical articles, Household Articles, One Thousand Anecdotes, timely Editorials on the leading questions of the day, and a whole page each week for the little ones. The Companion has won a place in the home life obtained by no other paper, and is read every week in nearly Half a Million families. With its Double Holiday Numbers at Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's and Easter, its Weekly Illustrated Supplements, its fine paper and beautiful pictures, no other weekly literary paper can approach it in value. It is really a $2.50 paper for only $1.75 a year. If you send $1.75 now you can have it to January 1st free and for a full year from that date, including the Supplements and Double Holiday Numbers, and the Annual Premium List with 500 illustrations. Address The Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass.

10c—Write your office address plainly on a postal card and send to the only legitimate Sporting and Sensational paper in the country and receive a sample copy free. Agents can make big pay, and News Agents can sell this paper freely, openly and above board. Order through News Co. only. Returnable if not sold. THE NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS, No. 252 Broadway, New York

FOR name and post

SALESMEN WANTED
to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age. (Refer to this paper.)
Chase Brothers Company, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of, Emanuel Smith, dec'd., late of Gregg township having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC SMITH,
18oct6t Administrator.
Farmers Mills, Pa.

A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY THIS WINTER. We want some reliable men to sell our nursery stock; guaranteed first-class, true to name as ordered, and delivered in good, healthy condition. SALARY AND EXPENSES, (or commission, if preferred.) Apply (stating age) to W. L. McKAY,
29nov4t Geneva, N. Y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of S. W. Bairfoot, dec'd., late of Centre Hall, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

FLORA O BAIRFOOT,
not116t Administratrix, Centre Hall

BOY WANTED TO LEARN THE CABINET Trade. To come well recommended.
JOHN CAMP & SON,
22nov tf Milroy, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT THE residence of the undersigned, 1 mile south of Spring Mills, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 3 good horses, 7 milk cows, 2 Holstein bulls, 2 heifers, 7 fine shoats, 2 harrows, 2 plows, 2 cultivators, cornscraper, grain drill, and many other articles. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

GEORGE GENTZEL.
J. N. Lettsell, auct.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE, BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING; very extensive field practice with best modern instruments.
5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
6. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
10. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; theoretical and practical.
11. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History, Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PHYSICS; Mechanics, Sound, Light, Heat, Electricity, etc., a very full course, with extensive Laboratory practice.
14. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens September 12, 1888; Winter term, January 3, 1889, Spring term, April 4, 1889. For Catalogue and other information address
GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.,
State College, Centre Co., Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Nov. 25, 1888

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia		11 25 p m
" "	Harrisburg		3 30 a m
" "	Montandon		5 36 a m
" "	Williamsport		7 10 a m
" "	Jersey Shore		7 35 a m
" "	Lock Haven		7 58 a m
" "	Renovo		8 55 a m
" arr at	Erie		4 05 p m

Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.

NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia		4 30 a m
" "	Harrisburg		8 10 a m
" "	Montandon		10 12 a m
" "	Williamsport		11 10 a m
" arr at	Lock Haven		12 10 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia		7 40 a m
" "	Harrisburg		11 25a m
" "	Montandon		1 14 a m
" arr at	Williamsport		2 15 p m
" "	Lock Haven		3 30 p m
" "	Renovo		4 30 p m
" "	Kane		8 35 p m
EAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia		11 50 p m
" "	Harrisburg		3 45 p m
" "	Montandon		5 54 p m
" "	Williamsport		7 10 p m
" "	Lock Haven		8 02 p m
" arr at	Renovo		9 00 p m

(Sunday Train.)

SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Philadelphia		4 30 a m
" " "	Harrisburg		7 40 a m
" " "	Montandon		9 37 a m
" " "	Williamsport		10 40 a m
" " "	Lock Haven		11 34 a m
" " arrives	Renovo		12 30 pm

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven		7 00 a m
" " "	Jersey Shore		7 35 a m
" " "	Williamsport		8 15 a m
" " "	Montandon		9 17 a m
" " arr at	Harrisburg		11 30 a m
" " "	Philadelphia		3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane		6 25 a m
" "	Renovo		10 20 a m
" "	Lock Haven		11 15 a m
" "	Williamsport		12 20 p m
" "	Montandon		1 22 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg		3 13 p m
" "	Philadelphia		6 50 p m
RENOVO ACN leaves	Renovo		4 15 p m
" "	Lock Haven		5 15 p m
" "	Williamsport		6 20 p m
" "	Montandon		7 23 p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg		9 30 p m
" "	Philadelphia		4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie		3 00 p m
" "	Renovo		11 00 p m
" "	Lock Haven		11 58 p m
" "	Williamsport		1 25 a m
" "	Montandon		2 27 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg		4 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia		8 25 a m

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East & Erie Mail Eastmake close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				Eastward.		
P M	A M	A M.	STATIONS.	A M	P M.	P M
1 30	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45
1 40	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	12 55	5 35
1 48		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 26
1 55		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 20
2 05		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08
2 20		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53
2 30		7 05	Laurelton	8 13		4 43
3 03		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08
3 15		7 52	Coburn	7 27		3 55
3 25		7 58	Zerby	7 19		3 45
3 35		8 10	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35
3 45		8 18	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27
3 54		8 25	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20
3 59		8 33	Gregg	6 43		3 13
4 08		8 42	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05
4 15		8 48	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00
4 19		8 52	Lemont	6 25		2 55
4 25		8 59	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50
4 35		9 09	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40
4 41		9 14	Axemann	6 04		2 34
4 45		9 20	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.26 p m, 6.00 p m and 7 30 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager.
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WILL BE INAUGURATED
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For maps and information apply to your home ticket agent, to any agent of the company, or

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Good Sample Rooms on First Floor.
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Special rates to witnesses and jurors 31un
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Just received at the Centre Hall Roller Mills' coal yard.
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DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

Rewards for the Dull.

"Unto one he gave five talents, to another two, and to another one; to every man according to his several ability."—Matt. 25 : 15.

MANY of the parables of Jesus Christ were more graphic in the times in which He lived than they are now, because circumstances have so much changed. In olden times, when a man wanted to wreack a grudge upon his neighbor, after the farmer had scattered the seed-wheat over the field, and was expecting the harvest, his enemy would go across the same field with a sack full of the seed of darnel-grass, scattering that seed all over the field, and, of course, it would sprout up and spoil the whole crop; and it was to that Christ referred in the parable when He spoke of the tares being sown among the wheat. In this land our farms are fenced off, and the wolves have been driven to the mountains, and we cannot fully understand the meaning of the parable in regard to the shepherd and the lost sheep. But the parable from which I speak to-day is founded on

SOMETHING WE ALL UNDERSTAND.

It is built on money, and that means the same in Jerusalem as in New York. It means the same to the serf as to the czar, and to the Chinese coolie as to the emperor. Whether it is made out of bone or brass or iron or copper or gold or silver, it speaks all languages without a stammer. The parable of the text runs in this wise: The owner of a large estate was abont to leave home, and he had some money that he wished properly invested; and so he called together his servants and said: "I am going away now, and I wish you would take this money and put it to the very best possible use; and when I come back return to me the interest." To one man he gave $9,400, to others he gave lesser sums of money; to the least he gave $1,880. He left home and was gone for years, and then returned. On his arrival he was anxious to know about his worldly affairs, and he called his servants together to report. "Let me know," said he

"WHAT YOU HAVE BEEN DOING

with my property since I have been gone." The man who had received the $9,400 came up and said: "I invested that money. I got good interest for it. I have in other ways rightly employed it; and here are $18,800. You see I have doubled what you gave me." "That's very good," said the owner of the estate; "that's grandly done. I admire your faithfulness and industry. I shall reward you. Well done—well done." Other servants came up with smaller accumulations. After a while, I see a man dragging himself along, with his head hanging. I know, from the way he comes in, that he is

A LAZY FELLOW.

He comes up to the owner of the estate, and says: "Here are those $1,880." "What!" says the owner of the property, "haven't you made it accumulate anything?" "Nothing—nothing." "Why, what have you been about all these years?" "Oh, I was afraid that if I invested it I might somehow lose it. There are your $1,880." Many a man started out with only a crown in his pocket, and achieved a fortune; but this fellow of my text, with $1,880, has gained not a farthing. Instead of confessing his indolence, he goes to work to berate his master—for indolence is most always impudent and impertinent. of course he loses his place, and is discharged from the service.

The owner who went out into a far country is Jesus Christ going from earth to heaven. The servants spoken of in the text are members of the Church. The talents are our different qualifications of usefulness given in different proportions to different people. The coming back of the owner is the Lord Jesus returning at the Judgment to make final settlement. The raising of some of these men to be rulers over five or two cities is the exaltation of the righteous at the last day, while the casting out of the idler is the expulsion of all those who have misimproved their privileges.

Learn first, from this subject, that becoming a Christian is merely

GOING OUT TO SERVICE.

If you have any romantic idea about becoming a Christian, I want now to scatter the romance. If you enter into the kingdom of God, it will be going into plain, practical, honest, continuous, persistent Christian work. I know there are a great many people who have fantastic and romantic notions about this Christian life, but he who serves God with all the energies of body, mind and sole is a worthy servant, and he who does not is an unworthy servant. When the war-trumpet sounds, all the Lord's soldiers must march, however deep the snow may be, or however fearful the odds against them. Under our Government we may have colonels and captains and generals in time of peace, but in the Church of God there is no peace until the last great victory shall have been achieved. But it is

A VOLUNTARY SERVICE.

People are not brought into it as slaves were dragged from Africa. A young man goes to an artisan, and says: "Sir, I want to learn your trade. I by this indenture yield myself to your care and service for the next four or five or seven years. I want you to be my master, and I want to be your servant." Just so, if we come into the kingdom of God at all, we must come, saying to Christ: "Be Thou my Master. I take Thy service for time and for eternity. I choose it." It is a voluntary service. There is no drudgery in it. In our worldly callings, sometimes our nerves get worn out, and our head aches, and our physical faculties break down; but in this service of the Lord Jesus, the harder a man works the better he likes it, and a man in this audience who has been for forty years serving God enjoys the employment better than when he first entered it. The grandest honor that can ever be bestowed upon you is to have Christ say to you on the last day: "Well done, good and faithful servant!"

Learn also from this parable that

DIFFERENT QUALIFICATIONS

are given to different people. The teacher lifts a blackboard, and he draws a diagram, in order that by that diagram he may impress the mind of the pupil with the truth that he has been uttering. And all the truths of this Bible are drawn out in the natural world as in a great diagram. Here is an acre of ground that has ten talents. Under a little culture, it yields twenty bushels of wheat to the acre. Here is another piece of ground that has only one talent. You may plow it, and harrow it, and culture it year after year, but it yields a mere pittance. So here is a man with ten talents in the way of getting good and doing good. He soon under Christian culture, yields great harvests of faith and good work. Here is another man who seems to have only one talent, and you may put upon him the greatest spiritual culture, but he yields but little of the fruits of righteousness. You are to understand that there are different qualifications for different individuals. There is a great deal of

RUINOUS COMPARISON

when a man says: "Oh, if I only had that man's faith, or that man's money, or that man's eloquence, how I would serve God!" Better take the faculty that God has given you and employ it in the right way. The rabbis used to say, that before the stone and timber were brought to Jerusalem for the Temple, every stone and piece of timber was marked; so that before they started for Jerusalem the architects knew in what place that particular piece of timber or stone should fit. And so I have to tell you we are *all marked for some one place in the great temple* of the Lord, and do not let us complain, saying: "I would like to be the foundationstone, or the cap-stone." Let us go into the very place where God intends us to be, and be satisfied with the position. Your talent may be in personal appearance; your talent may be in large worldly estate; your talent may be in high social position; your talent may be in a swift pen or eloquent tongue; but whatever be the talent, it has been given only for one purpose—practical use.

You sometimes find a man in the community of whom you say: "He has no talent at all"; and yet that man may have a hundred talents. His one hundred talents may be shown in the item of endurance. Poverty comes, and he endures it; persecution comes, and he endures it; sickness comes, and he endures it. Before men and angels he is a specimen of Christian patience, and he is really illustrating the power of Christ's Gospel, and is doing as much for the Church, and more for the Church, than many more positively active. If you have one talent, use that; if you have ten talents, use them, satisfied with the fact that we all have different qualifications, and that the Lord decides whether we shall have one or whether we shall have ten.

I learn also from this parable that the grace of God was

INTENDED TO BE ACCUMULATIVE.

When God plants an acorn, He means an oak; and when He plants a small amount of grace in the heart, He intends it to be growthful, and enlarge until it overshadows the whole nature. There are parents who, at the birth of each child, lay aside a certain amount of money, investing it, expecting, by accumulation and by compound interest, that by the time the child shall come to mid-life this small amount of money will be a fortune, showing how a small amount of money will roll up into a vast accumulation. Well, God sets aside a certain amount of grace for each one of His spiritual children at his birth, and it is to go on, and, as by compound interest, accumulate, until it shall become an eternal fortune. Can it be possible that you have been acquainted with the Lord Jesus for ten, twenty, thirty years, and that you do not love Him more now than you ever did before? Can it be that you have been cultured in the Lord's vineyard, and that Christ finds on you nothing but sour grapes? You may depend upon it, if you do not use the talent that God gave you, it will dwindle. The rill that breaks from the hillside will either widen into a river or dry up. The brightest day started in the dim twilight. The strongest Christian man was once a weak Christian. Take the one talent, and make it two; take five, and make them ten; take ten and make them twenty. The grace of God was intended to be very accumulative.

Again: I learn that inferiority of gifts is

NO EXCUSE FOR INDOLENCE.

This man, with the smallest amount of money, came growling into the presence of the owner of the estate, as much as to say: "If you had given me $9,400 I would have brought $18,800 as well as this other man. You gave me only $1,880, and I hardly thought it was worth while to use it at all. So I hid it in a napkin, and it produced no result. It's because you didn't give me enough." But inferiority of faculties is no excuse for indolence. Let me say to the man who has the least qualifications, by the grace of God he may be made almost omnipotent. The merchant whose cargoes come out from every island of the sea, and who, by one stroke of the pen, can change the whole face of American commerce, has not so much power as you may have before God in earnest, faithful, and continuous prayer. You say you have no faculty. Do you not understand that you might this afternoon go into your place of prayer and kneel before God, and bring down upon your soul, and the souls of others, a blessing so vast that it would take eternal ages to compute it? "Oh," you say, "I haven't fleetness of speech. I can't talk well, I can't utter what I want to say." My brother, can you not quote one passage of Scripture? Then, take that one passage of Scripture; carry it with you everywhere; quote it under all proper circumstances. With that one passage of Scripture you may harvest a thousand souls for God. I am glad that the chief work of the Church is being done by the

MEN OF ONE TALENT.

Once in a while, when a great fortress is to be taken, God will bring out a great field-piece and rake all with the fiery hail of destruction. But common muskets do most of the hard fighting. It took only one Joshua, and the thousands of common troops under him, to drive down the walls of cities, and, under rathful strokes, to make nations fly like sparks from the anvil. It only took one Luther for Germany, one Zwinglius for Switzerland, one John Knox for Scotland, one Calvin for France, and one John Wesley for England, Dorcas as certainly has a mission to serve as Paul has a mission to preach. The two mites dropped by the widow into the poor-box will be as much applaused as the endowment of a college, which gets a man's name into the newspaper. The man who kindled the fire under the burnt-offering in the ancient temple had a duty as imperative as that of the high priest, in magnificent robes, walking into the Holy of Holies under the cloud of Jehovah's presence. Yes, the men with one talent are to save the world, or it will never be saved at all. The men with five or ten talents are tempted to toil chiefly for themselves, to build up their own great name, and work for their own aggrandizement, and do nothing for the alleviation of the world's woes. The cedar of Lebanon standing on the mountain seems to hand down the storms out of the heavens to the earth, but it bears no fruit, while some dwarf pear-tree has more fruit on its branches than it can carry. Better to have one talent and put it to full use than five hundred wickedly neglected.

My subject teaches me that there is coming

A DAY OF SOLEMN SETTLEMENT.

When the old farmer of the text got home, he immediately called all the servants about him, and said: "Here is the little account I have been keeping. I want to see your account, and we will first compare them; and I'll pay you what I owe you, and you'll pay me what you owe me. Let us have a settlement." The day will come when the Lord Jesus Christ will appear, and will say to you: "What have you been doing with my property? What have you been doing with my faculties? What have you been doing with what I gave you for accumulative purpopes?" There will be no escape from that settlement. Sometimes you cannot get a settlement with a man, especially if he owes you. He postpones and procrastinates, and says: "I'll see you next week," or "I'll see you next month." The fact is he does not want to settle. But when the great day comes of which I am speaking, there will be no escape. We will have to face all the bills.

I have sometimes been amazed to see how an accountant will run up or down a lone line of figures. If I see ten or fifteen figures in a line, and I attempt to add them up, and I add them two or three times, I make them different each time. But I have admired the way an accountant will take a long line of figures, and without a single mistake, and with great celerity, announce the aggregate. Now, in the last great settlement, there will be a correct account presented. God has kept a long line of sins, a long line of broken Sabbaths, a long line of profane words, a long line of discarded sacraments, a long line of misimproved privileges. They will all be added up, and before angels and devils and men

THE AGGREGATE WILL BE ANNOUNCED.

Oh, that will be the great day of settlement! I have to ask the question: "Am I ready for it?" It is of more importance to me to answer that question in regard to myself than in regard to you; and it is of more importance for you to answer it in regard to yourself than in regard to me. Every man for himself in that day. Every woman for herself in that day. "If thou be wise, thou shalt be wise for thyself; if thou scornest, thou alone shalt bear it." We are apt to speak of the last day as an occasion of vociferation—a great demonstration of power and pomp; but there will be on that day, I think, a few moments of entire silence. I think a tremendous, an overwhelming silence; I think it will be such a silence as the earth never heard. It will be at the moment when all nations are listening for their doom.

I learn also from this parable of the text that in heaven our degrees of

HAPPINESS WILL BE GRADUATED

according to our degrees of usefulness on earth. Several of the commentators agree in making this parable the same one as in Luke, where one man was made ruler over five cities, and another made ruler over two cities. Would it be fair and right that the professed Christian man who has lived very near the line between the world and the Church—the man who has often compromised his Christian character—the man who has never spoken out for God—the man who has never been known as a Christian only on communion-days—the man whose great struggle has been to see how much of the world he could get and yet win heaven—is it right to suppose that that man will have as grand and glorious a seat in heaven as the man who gave all his energies of body, mind, and soul to the service of God? The dying thief entered heaven, but not with the same startling acclaim as that which greeted Paul, who had gone under scorchings, and across dungeons, and through maltreatments into the kingdom of glory. One star differs from another star in glory, and they who toil mightily for Christ on earth shall have a far greater reward than those who have rendered only half a service.

Some of you are hastening on toward the reward of the righteous. I want to cheer you up at the thought that there will be some kind of a

REWARD WAITING FOR YOU.

There are Christian people in the house who are very near heaven. This week some of you may pass out into the light of the unsetting sun. I saw a blind man going along the road with his staff, and he kept pounding the earth and then stamping with his foot. I said to him: "What do you do that for?" "Oh," he said, "I can tell by the sound of the ground when I am near a dwelling." And some of you can tell by the sound of your earthly pathway that you are coming near to your father's house. I congratulate you. Oh, weather-beaten voyagers, the storms are driving you into the harbor! Just as when you were looking for a friend, you came up to the gate of his house, and you were talking with the servant, when your friend hoisted the window and shouted; "Come in! come in!" Just so, when you come to the gate of the future world, and you are talking with Death, the black porter at the gate, methinks Christ will hoist the window and say: "Come in! come in! I will make the ruler over ten cities." In anticipation of that land I do not wonder that Augustus Toplady, the author of "Rock of Ages," declared in his last moment: "I have nothing more to pray for; God has given me everything. Surely no man can live on earth after the glories I have witnessed." Oh, my brothers and sisters, how sweet it will be, after the long wilderness march, to get home. That was a bright moment for the tired dove in the time of the Deluge, when it found its way into the window of the ark.

COMPANION, HELPMATE FRIEND.

Two Statesmen's Wives.

Not long ago, when speaking of his wife, Prince Bismarck is reported to have said, "She it is who has made me what I am." There have been English statesmen who could say quite as much. Burke was sustained amid the anxiety and agitation of public life by domestic felicity. "Every care vanishes," he said," "the moment I enter my own roof." His description of his wife is too long to quote, but we must give an epitome of it. Of her beauty he said it did not arise from features, from complexion or from shape; "she has all three in a high degree, but it is not by these that she touches the heart; it is all that sweetness of temper, benevolence, innocence and sensibility which a face can express, that forms her beauty. Her eyes have a mild light, but they awe you when she pleases; they command, like a good man out of office, not by authority, but by virtue. Her stature is not tall, she is not made to be the admiration of everybody, but the happiness of one. She has all the firmness that does not exclude delicacy; she has all the softness that does not imply weakness. Her voice is a low, soft music, not formed to rule in public assemblies, but to charm those who can distinguish a company from a crowd; it has this advantage, you must come close to hear it. To describe her body describes her mind; one is the transcript of the other. She discovers the right and wrong of things, not by reasoning, but by sagacity. No person of so few years can know the world better, no person was ever less corrupted by that knowledge. She has a true generosity of temper, the most extravagant cannot be more unbounded in their liberality, the most covetous not more cautious in their distribution. Her politeness seems to flow rather from a natural disposition to oblige than from any rules on the subject. It is long before she chooses, but then it is fixed forever, and the first hours of romantic friendship are not warmer than hers after the lapse of years. As she never disgraces her good nature by severe reflections on anybody so she never degrades her judgment by immoderate or ill-placed praises, for everything violet is contrary to her gentleness of disposition and the evenness of her virtue."

Lord Beaconsfield described his wife as "the severest of critics, but a perfect wife." She was the widow of his friend, Mr. Wndham Lewis, and twenty years his elder. The great affection which Disraeli entertained for his wife, whom he always esteemed as the founder of his fortunes, is well known. She won the habit of traveling with him on almost all occasions. At a dinner party a friend of the Earl had no better task than to expostulate with him for always taking the Viscountess with him. "I cannot understand it," said the graceless man, "for you know you make yourself a perfect laughing stock wherever your wife goes with you." Disraeli fixed his eyes upon him very expressively and said: "I don't suppose you can understand it, B——, I don't suppose you can understand it, for no one could ever in the last and wildest excursions of an insane imagination suppose you to be guilty of gratitude!"

On the 3d of April, 1872, Disraeli made a great speech in the Free Trade Hall, Mancheste. In a box at the end of the hall, oposite the platform, sat several ladies conspicuous among others being Lady Beaconsfield. We are told by one who was on the platform that "next in interest to the great speech of the evening were the sympathetic faces of the orator's wife and the way in which from time to time the orater lifted his head as if to ask for her approval. When all was over Mr. Disraeli waited in the retiring-room for a short time and was then driven rapidly to the house of his host, Mr. Romaine Calender, in Victoria Park. There Lady Beaconsfield was awaiting him, and no sooner were the carriage wheels heard upon the gravel than she hurried from the drawing-room to the hall, rushed into the arms of her husband, embraced him rapturously, and exclaimed: "Oh, Dizzy! Dizzy! this is the greatest night of all! This pays for all!"

Canned Fruit and Vegetables.

Many fruit and vegetables, being hermetically sealed while they are fresh from the vine at the point of supply, are fresher, more wholesome and palatable than the so called fresh fruits and vegetables exposed for sale for considerable periods of time in city and village markets—a fact not generally understood or appreciated. Our best packers now insist that these articles shall be picked in the morning while the dew is on them, and bought to the factories in the highest state of perfection, and it is safe to say that in all well ordered factories cleaner and more tidy methods are employed in the systematic preparation of canned goods than in the average home kitchen.

A cement for cloth or leather is made of sixteen parts gutta percha, cut small, four parts india rubber, two parts pitch, one part shellac, two parts linseed oil. Melt together and mix well.

Asbestos powder made into a thick paste, with liquid silicate of soda, is used in making joints, fitting tops, connecting pipes, filling cracks, etc. It hardens quickly, stands any heat, and is steam-tight.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY DECEMBER 9, 1888.

Gideon's Army.

LESSON TEXT.

(Judg. 7 : 1-8. Memory verses, 2 3.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *God's Promises Fulfilled.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *There failed not aught of any good thing which the Lord had spoken unto the house of Israel; all came to pass.*—Josh. 21 : 45.

LESSON TOPIC: *Regaining God's Favor.*

Lesson Outline:
1. Pride Forestalled, vs. 1, 2.
2. Numbers Reduced, vs. 3-6.
3. God Accepted, vs. 7, 8.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of hosts.*—Zech. 4 : 6.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Judg. 7 :1-8. Regaining God's favor.
T.—Judg. 6 : 1-24. Gideon called to the judgeship.
W.—Judg. 6 : 25-40. Gideon at his work.
T.—Judg. 7 : 9-25. Gideon's great victory.
F.—Judg. 8 : 1-23. Gideon's conquests,
S.—Psa. 51 : 1-19. God's favor sought.
S.—1 John 5 : 1-21. The way to victory.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. PRIDE FORESTALLED.

I. Ready for Battle:

Gideon, and all the people,....rose up early, and pitched—(1).
They set the battle in array against them (Gen. 14 : 8).
The Philistines put themselves in array against Israel (1 Sam. 4 : 2).
In the seventh day the battle was joined (1 Kings 20 : 29).
Our wrestling is not against flesh and blood (Eph. 6 : 12).

II. Confident in Numbers:

The people that are with thee are too many (2).
They came in as locusts for multitude: ....they came....to destroy (Judg. 6 : 5).
With the multitude of my chariots am I come (2 Kings 19 : 23).
Some trust in chariots, and some in horses (Psa. 20 : 7).
There is no king saved by the multitude of an host (Psa. 33 : 16).

III. Liable to Pride:

Lest Israel vaunt themselves against me (2).
Pride goeth before destruction (Prov. 16 : 18).
Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall (1 Cor. 10 : 12).
Lest being puffed up he fall into the condemnation (1 Tim. 3 : 6).
God resisteth the proud (Jas. 4 : 6).

1. "Gideon, and all the people,.... rose up early, and pitched beside the spring." (1) Unanimity; (2) Alertness; (3) Readiness.
2. "The people....are too many for me to give ...into their hand." (1) The gift proposed; (2) The recipients waiting; (3) The hindrance disclosed.
3. "Lest Israel vaunt themselves against me." (1) The offense feared; (2) The inducement operating; (3) The precaution adopted.

II. NUMBERS REDUCED.

I. The Fearful Dismissed:

Whosoever is fearful and trembling, let him return (3).
Let him go,....lest his brethren's heart melt as his heart (Deut. 20 : 8).
There were they in great fear, when no fear was (Psa. 53 : 5).
He that feareth is not made perfect in love (1 John 4 : 18).
The fearful, their part shall be in the lake (Rev. 21 : 8).

II. The many Rejected:

The people are yet too many (4).
The Lord saveth not with sword and spear (1 Sam. 17 : 47).
Because thou didst rely on the Lord, he delivered them (2 Chron. 16 : 8).
There is a greater with us than with him. (2 Chron. 32 : 7).
Woe to them that....trust in chariots, because they are many (Isa. 31 :1).

III. The Few Retained:

The numbered of them that lapped.... was three hundred (6).
There is no restraint....to save by many or by few (1 Sam. 14 : 6).
We are left but a few of many (Jer. 42 : 2).
Many are called, but few are chosen (Matt. 22 : 14).
Not many mighty, not many noble, are called (1 Cor. 1 : 26).

1. "Whosoever is fearful,....let him return." (1) Qualities demanded for God's service; (2) Qualities rejected from God's service.
2. "The people are yet too many." (1) The work at hand; (2) The troops in line; (3) The excess is numbers; (4) The reduction in prospect.
3. "I will try them for thee there." (1) The persons present; (2) The trial introduced; (3) The end sought.

III. GOD ACCEPTED.

I. Encouragement:

By the three hundred....will I save you (7).
The Lord your God....goeth with you ....to save you (Deut. 20 : 4).
Who is like unto thee, a people saved by the Lord! (Deut. 33 : 29).
Go in this thy might, and save Israel (Judg. 6 : 14).
Fear not, little flock (Luke 12 : 32).

II. Direction:

Let all the people go every man unto his place (7).
The meek will he teach his way (Psa. 25 : 9).
I will....teach thee in the way which thou shalt go (Psa. 32 : 8).
He will be our guide even unto death (Psa. 48 : 14).
He shall guide you into all the truth (John 16 : 13).

III. Submission:

So the people took victuals,....and their trumphets (8).
The people hasted and passed over (Josh. 4 : 10).
So he caused the ark of the Lord to compass the city (Josh. 6 : 11).

They then that received his word were baptized (Acts 2 : 4).
We must obey God rather than men (Acts 5 : 29).

1. "And the Lord said unto Gideon." (1) The Lord guiding Gideon; (2) Gideon guided by the Lord.
2. "Let all the people go every man unto his place." (1) Every man has his place; (2) Every man should seek his place; (3) Every man should fill his place,
3. "So the people took victuals in their hand, and their trumpets." (1) The people's obedience; (2) The people's equipment; (3) The people's conquest.

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

MIRACULOUS VICTORIES.

At the Red Sea (Exod 14 : 26-31).
Over Amalek (Exod. 17 : 8-13).
At Jericho (Josh. 6 : 12-16, 20).
Over the Amorites (Josh. 10 : 6-14).
Over Baal's prophets (1 Kings 18:36-40).
By Elisha's prayer (2 Kings 6 : 15 23).
At Samaria (2 Kings 7 : 1-7, 18-20).
Over Sennacherib's army (2 Kings 19 : 35).

LESSON BIBLE READING.

The general statement of the condition of Israel during the period of the judges is followed by a chief description of the nations that remained in the land (Judg. 3 : 1-6). The first of the "judges" was Othniel, the kinsman of Caleb, and the deliverance wrought by him was followed by forty years of peace (Judg. 3 : 7-11). The second deliverance was from Eglon, the king of Moab, wrought by Ehud, and this was followed by eighty years of peace (Judg. 3 : 12-30). The conflict of Shamgar with the Philistines seems to have been merely an episode (Judg. 3 : 31). A third enslavement and deliverance are narrated with some detail (Judg. 4, 5). The oppressor was Jabin, king of Canaan, and the deliverers were Deborah the prophetess, and Barak, whom she called to the task. The victory was complete, and the song of triumph occupies one chapter of the record. The fourth captivity was under the Midianites, and the chosen deliverer was Gideon. Chapter 6 tells of the mode by which he was assured that the Lord had chosen him to rescue the people. Verses 1 6 describe the abject condition of Israel; verses 7-10, the promise of a deliverer; verses 11 and 12, the first appearance of the angel of the Lord, followed by the sign accorded to Gideon; verses 25-32 tell of Gideon's breaking down the altar of Baal. The preparations for war are narrated in verses 33-35; then follows a description of the two supernatural signs vouchsafed to establish the confidence of the chosen deliverer (vs. 36-40).

The place of the lesson was probably on the north side of Mount Gilboa, in the tribe of Issachar.

The time is uncertain, since the periods named in this book evidently overlap each other; the various wars sometimes affecting only a part of the nation. It is probable, however, that this war occurred about midway between the death of Joshua and the beginning of Samuel's judgeship. Those who follow the statement of 1 Kings 6 : 1 allow about three hundred years for this period, making the date about one hundred and seventy-five years after the death of Moses. But those who assign a later date to the exodus allot a much shorter term to this period.

The Aquatic Spider and Its Diving-Bell.

While their nearly constant abode is the water, they are, like most other spiders, air-breathers; consequently they need some special provision for providing themselves with air while living under the water, and for this purpose they possess the art of constructing a kind of diving-bell. It is an interesting sight to witness one of them making his air-cell. Clinging to the lower side of a few leaves, and securing them in position by spinning a few threads, the spider rises to the level of the water, with its belly uppermost, and, doubling up its hind legs, retains a stratum of air among the hairs with which its body is covered. Then it plunges into the water and appears as in the first stage of the making of its silvery robe. Going immediately to the spot it had chosen, it brushes its body with its paw, when the air detaches itself and forms a bubble under the leaf. The spider surrounds this bubble with the impermeable silky matter furnished by its spinneret: Returning to the surface, it takes in another layer of air, which it carries down down and adds to the first one, also extending the envelope over it. The process is kept up till the "diving bell" has reached the proper size and is finished. The ideal form of the construction is that of a thimble, but it often assumes an irregular shape, like an inverted sack. When the spider has taken possession of its redoubt it remains quiet in it, head down, watching for the appearance of an insect. Perceiving one, it seizes it and returns to its lodge, which it has secured against intruders by spinning threads across it, to devour its prey at its leisure.

In the surgical dispensary of the Philadelphia Polyclinic Dr. Roberts of that city has been using with much satisfaction Japanese paper handkerchiefs for drying wounds. Sponges are so seldom and with such difficulty perfectly cleansed after being once used that they are never employed in the hospital. Ordinary cotton or linen towels are much preferable to sponges, which, if dirty, are liable to introduce septic material into the wounds. The paper towels, however, answer the same purpose as cotton ones, and are so cheap that they can be thrown away after being used. The cost of washing a larger number of ordinary towels is thus avoided. The paper towels are scarcely suitable for drying hands, after washing, unless several towls are used at once, because a large amount of moisture on the hands soon saturates a single towel. For removing blood from wounds, a paper towel is crumpled up into a sort of ball, and then used as a sponge. Such balls absorb blood rapidly. The crude ornamental pictures, in color, on the towels are of no advantage, nor are they, as far as known, any detriment.

FARM NOTES.

ESSENTIALS IN GOOD GRASSES.—Grasses are usually grown for fodder, and should therefore be nutritious, whether the forage is to be eaten green in the pasture or in a dry condition from the meadow. In an ideal grass there should be only enough of the hard, woody or fibrous portion to sustain the plant in an upright position. In other words, the frame-work of the grass should not predominate over the softer nutritious portions. Meadow grasses require more of this woody substance than do those best adapted for the pasture. A grass that is cropped at frequent intervals has no demands upon it to send up tall stems for the bearing of long and numerous leaves. Meadow grasses, on the other hand, need to rise from the ground and to a height sufficient to insure a profitable crop of good quality that is easily harvested. There are, therefore mechanical difficulties, if none other, in the way of a perfect meadow grass being the best for pasturage; at least, the ideal pasture grass is not the best imaginable one for meadow use. Many grasses, otherwise seemingly nearly perfect for the meadow, are comparatively worthless because the surface of the culm or edges of the leaves or both are covered with stiff sharp prickles, giving the herbage a rasp-like character very disagreeable to the tenderer mouth parts of animals. Upon the other hand, some otherwise good grasses are covered with long, slender hairs, giving them a woolly feel, not relished by live stock. Other grasses with smooth herbage are avoided in the pasture by grazing animals, because of their bitter juice. Such grasses do no merit a place upon the stock farm. The welcome grass, then, must not be prickly, or rough, bitter, woolly, or too woody, but instead smooth, soft succulent and sweet.

HOW BEES MAKE CELLS.—Recent measurements and observations have tended to dissipate the cell myth, and to show not only that honey comb is far from regular, but that such regularity as it has is due merely to mechanical conditions.

If a little soapy water is placed in the bottom of a tumbler and air be blown into the water through a tube until the upper part of the glass is full of bubbles, the hexagonal which these bubbles assume under mutual pressure, and the trilateral pyramids at their bases, will be readily seen. Not that these geometrical figures are the same as those which the wax assumes, but they illustrate the principle. For, at the temperature of the hives, the wax, pared thin by the smooth, edged jaws of the workers, has all the plasticity of a fluid membrane. The bee has indeed to avoid the paring away too far, and thus making a hole through the wall. But even here it may be aided by mechanical conditions.

If we take a thin piece of soap and pare away one face with the blade of a pocket knife, we shall soon form a transparent patch where the soap is very thin. But if we continue to pare we do not cut through the soap at this point; but for a time at least, we merely enlarge the area of the transparent patch. The thin film of soap yields at this point, and the stress of the blade falls on thicker and less yielding edges Some such mechanical yielding of the wax may guide the bee in its work.

HOW TO HAVE STRAIGHT COMBS.—There are many complaints from bee keepers on account of their bees building crooked combs. I use a Langstroth hive, but any hive with the frames extending lengthwise from the entrance to the rear of the hive will do as well. There is, or should be, a triangular or other shaped piece on the under side of the top bar of the frame to serve as a guide. When the bees are hived and the hive placed upon its permanent stand, see that the frames are properly adjusted, close the hive as usual, and put something under the back end of the hive so as to raise it about four inches higher than the entrance, That is all that is required to induce the bees to build straight combs. They begin building at the highest end of the frame and attach the center or foundation of each cell to the apex or lower part of the guide and follow it unerringly, if there is no obstruction, to the end of the frame at the entrance of the hive. Raising the rear end of the hive will not make the bees straighten crooked comb or build straight comb in a hive partly filled with crooked, unless it is first straightened.

WINTER GARDENING.—Upon small places much may be made by the use of evergreens in pots kept in a reserved place where they can have proper care to be plunged out for winter effect. The best trees are the many varieties of dwarf Arbor Vitæ, and several Junipers including Swedish Superior to all others for this purpose, are the Retinisporas, especially the golden forms. Rhododendrons may be used with good effect and without injury to the plants. If such plants have been provided they should be put out before the ground freezes. Make a large, well arranged group where it may be seen from the most frequented room in preference to scattering them here and there. The pots being properly plunged, the surface of the bed may be covered with moss.

DAHLIA IMPERIALIS.—A wonderful plant this, which with its enormous ray florets of the purest white looks more like a gigantic lily than like a dahlia, was introduced early into this country. We had it in 1867. in a tub in the garden. Finding that it was not likely to bloom before frost, it was taken to an empty greenhouse in good time, where after crowding its top against the rafters made a show of its flowers and gave us an idea of what it might be in a proper climate. A recent *Gardener's Chronicle* gives in a supplement a view of one flowering in a garden in Portugal, which shows what a grand thing it is.

IN picking cucumbers for putting down in brine it is best to leave a small portion of the stem adhering to prevent withering and insure perfect keeping.

HOUSEHOLD.

OLD furniture is so valued nowadays that housewives, who often include amateur cabinet making and repairing in their accomplishments, may find use for the following experience of a London mechanic. He recommends sawdust or raspings of hard and soft wood for filling the cracks and worm holes in old pieces of furniture, and says that he learned their value in his young days from Oriental carpenters. You should sift it through wire gauze. Put each separately in a box with a label and you are always ready for a sudden job. For a crack, a worm eaten hole or a deep flaw prepare the proper dust, by the admixture of brick dust in flour (also kept ready), or whiting, or ocher, or any required tint. Then take well cooked glue, and on a house plate stir it in slowly while hot, with sufficient powder for your work. Dab the hole or crack with your glue brush, then with a putty knife stir about the mixture on the plate, taking care you have the right color. When sure on this point, take some of the cement on the end of the knife and insert it in the desired place. Then use as much pressure as you possibly can with the blade and keep smoothing at it. Sprinkle a little of the powder on the spot. When thoroughly dry sandpaper the surface with an old used piece, so as not to abrade the joint. You can then varnish the mending. Where weevil and woodworms have devoured the furniture, cautiously cut out the part till a sound place be reached. Poison the wood with a solution of sulphate of copper injected into the hollow. Let it dry. Cut an angular piece of same wood from your board, and with sharp chisel make a suitable aperture for its reception. Fix it with glue. When thoroughly dry, work with carving tools or rasp and glass, scraping till the new bit of work exactly matches the old.

MIXED PICKLES. — Take one dozen nice, sound cucumbers, pare and chop them rather fine. Chop a quarter peck of green tomatoes, four good sized white onions, one medium sized hard head of white cabbage, three roots of celery, two red and two green peppers, mix all together, and put a layer in the bottom of a stone jar, then put a thin sprinkling of salt, then another layer of the mixed vegetables, another sprinkling of salt, and so continue until all the vegetables are in, press them down tightly and stand aside over night. The next morning, drain and squeeze as dry as possible. Put two quarts of vinegar in a porcelain lined kettle, add to it six whole cloves, a blade of mace and two bay leaves. Mix together a quarter pound of ground mustard, a half ounce of cinnamon and two even tablespoonfuls of black pepper, and add to the vinegar. When boiling hot pour this at once over the mixed pickles and stand aside to cool. The next morning drain off the vinegar, bring again to boiling point and pour it over the pickles. Repeat this also the next morning adding to the vinegar, after it is hot, a cup of grated horse radish and a half pint of good olive oil, and, if you like, a teaspoonful of tumeric. Pour this over the pickles, mix well, and, when cold, fasten for keeping.

CONSOMME A LA ROYAL.—Bring to boiling point two quarts of good stock; remove it to one side of the fire and add a tablespoonful of beef extract (Maggi's bouillon will answer), one quart of scalded milk salt and cayenne to taste. Mix well, and add two teaspoonfuls of onion juice, place where it will keep warm, but not boil. Beat the yolks of two eggs until light, add a half gill of stock, mix; add a dash of white pepper and a grating of nutmeg, pour this in a greased pie tin, stand this in a shallow pan of hot water, place in a moderate oven to harden, do not brown. When firm, cut it into diamond shaped pieces, put them into the consomme and serve without delay.

RICH CRULLERS.—Beat to a cream one quarter pound of butter, and mix with it the same quantity of fine granulated sugar, four well beaten eggs, and flour enough to roll out, do not forget a pinch of salt. Cut the paste into oblong pieces four or five inches in length with a paste cutter, divide the center into three or four strips, wet the edges, and plait one bar over the other, so as to meet in the center. Throw them into sufficient boiling lard that they may readily swim, the lard must be hot enough that the cakes cook at once when thrown into it. When of light brown color, take them out, place in a colander lined with absorbing paper, and let them drain before the fire.

SAGE TEA. — This is a perfectly harmless medicine, and besides this negative worth, it has a great many positive and invaluable virtues. It will cure a cold if taken in time, it will break a fever in its earliest stages, and will induce sleep in the sleepless, It is good in eruptive diseases, in short, whenever any ordinary disorder troubles the family.

THERE is scarcely an ache to which children are subject so hard to bear and so difficult to cure as earache. A remedy which never fails is a pinch of black pepper gathered up in a bit of cotton batting wet in sweet oil and inserted in the ear. It will give immediate relief.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

When eggs are scarce cornstarch is a good substitute; one tablespoon of the starch is equal to one egg.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

Grained woods should be washed in cold tea, and then, after being wiped dry, rubbed with linseed oil.

Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Diabetes, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c., like Cann's Kidney Cure. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At Druggists. Cures the worst cases. Cure guaranteed. Try it.

Use flour profusely to extinguish the flames from kerosene

ENTRY CLERK. — Merchant (to applicant for a position) — Have you had experience as entry clerk?

"I have indeed, sir."

"Where?"

"At my last place, sir, in a Sixth avenue boarding house. I stood in the entry to keep fellows from stealing the boarders' hats sir."

VISITOR, to convict — Why, what brought you here, Uncle Rastus?

Uncle Rastus — 'Cessive hospitality, sah.

"Excessive hospitality?"

"Yes, sah. Yer see, sah, I invited de minister to dinnah, an' when I got late Sat'day night de ole 'ooman 'fo'med me dat dar warn't a chicken in de coop an' de sto' was all clos'd,"

DAME (at table)—My gracious! You are spilling that gravy on the carpet.

New waitress (cheerfully) — There's plenty more in the kitchen, mum.

UNDERSTAND [illegible] wealthy."

"Well, he's worth about $100,000."

"How did he make it?"

"He made it out of coal oil."

"Indeed!"

"Yes; his first wife lit the fire with kerosene and he got all her money."

"BY the way, what business are you in?"

"I'm a manufacturer of ketchup."

"Then perhaps we can make a trade, I have a thousand bushels of tomatoes to sell."

"What in thunder do I want with tomatoes, eh?"

FLOSSIE came into the house crying, and her sympathetic mother asked her what was the trouble.

"Sadie Wa-Waffles," sobbed Flossie, "has had my chewing gum for ever so long, and she won't give it back to me."

Catarrh in the Head

Originates in scrofulous taint in the blood. Hence the proper method by which to cure catarrh is to *purify the blood.* Its many disagreeable symptoms, and the danger of developing into bronchitis or that terribly fatal disease, consumption, are entirely removed by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which cures catarrh by purifying the blood; it also tones up the system and improves the health.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me of catarrh, soreness of the bronchial tubes, and terrible headache." R. GIBBONS, Hamilton, Ohio.

"For 25 years I have been troubled with catarrh in the head, indigestion, and general debility. I never had faith in such medicines, but concluded to try a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It did me so much good that I continued its use till I have taken five bottles. My health has greatly improved, and I feel like a different woman." MRS. J. B. ADAMS, 8 Richmond St., Newark, N. J.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh. I received more permanent benefit from it than from any other remedy." M. E. READ, Wauseon, O.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

HE FORGOT.—The husband stood at the door, hat in hand, and spoke with a tinge of impatience in his tone.

"I am waiting, Mara," he said, for my customary good-be kiss."

"I kissed you only a moment ago, John," replied the wife.

"Why, so you did, my love," said John, putting on his hat, "so you did."

"If I smoked as nasty a pipe as you do," said Maria, "you would have no difficulty in remembering my kisses."

A Modest, Sensitive Woman

often shrinks from consulting a physician about functional derangement, and prefers to suffer in silence. This may be a mistaken feeling, but it is one which is largely prevalent. To all such women we would say one of the most skillful physicians of the day, who has had a vast experience in curing diseases peculiar to women, has prepared a remedy which is of inestimable aid to them. We refer to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This is the only remedy for women's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case or money refunded. See guarantee printed on the bottle wrapper.

A faded carpet will get a somewhat new luster by puttin a half-tumbler of spirits of turpentine in a basin of water and keeping the broom wet with it while sweeping.

With groans and sighs and dizzied eyes,
He seeks the couch an down he lies;
Nausea and faintness him rise,
Brow-racking pals assail him.
Sick headache! But e long comes ease,
His stomach settles in peace,
Within his head the throbbings cease—
Pierce's Pellets ne'er fail him!
Nor will they fail a one in such a dire predicament. To the dyspeptic, the bilious, and the constipated, they are alike "a friend in need and a friend indeed."

Dry paths tend to comfort outside the house and cleanness within.

Don't hawk, hawk, low, spit, and disgust everybody with our offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it.

Bent whalebones can be restored and used again by simply soaking in water a few hours, then drying them.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A Lawrence, 88 Warren St., N.Y., will receive the recipe free of charge.

To beat the whites of eggs quickly put in a small pinch of salt; do not have one particle of the yolks with the whites, or they will not froth nicely.

From the District Attorney of West Chester Co., New York.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 10, 1886.

I have received many letters in reference to my testimonial, lately published, commending ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

I cannot spare the time to answer them in writing, therefore would again say, through the press, that I have found ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS invaluable as chest protectors and shield against cough and colds. Furthermore, I have found ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS unequaled for pains in side, back and chest.

NELSON H. BAKER.

A SOLITARY couple might have been seen sitting on the beach at Coney Island.

"How clear the air is to-night, dear George!"

"Yes," replied dear George, "the coast does seem clear, and he suited the action to the word.

Lung Troubles and Wasting

Diseases can be cured, if properly treated in time, as shown by the following statement from D. C. FREEMAN, Sydney: "Having been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks, and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me pleasure to testify that *Scott's Emulsion* of Cod Liver Oil with Lime and Soda has given me great relief, and I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition, I would say that it is very pleasant to take."

THERE was a sign upon the fence—the sign was 'Paint,' and everybody that went by, sinner and saint, put out a finger, touched the face, and onward sped, and as they wiped their finger tips, "It is," they said

Johns Hopkins, who died in Baltimore in 1873, gave over $3,000,000.

AT a christening while the minister was making a certificate, he forgot the date, and happened to say, "Let me see, this is the thirtieth?"

"The thirtieth!" exclaimed the indignant mother, "indeed, but it is only the eleventh."

"YOU would be sorry to lose your sister, wouldn't you, Jimmy?" asked the visitor suggestively to the little boy who was entertaining him in the drawing room.

"Nope," replied Johnny, "I guess I could stand it, Mr. Hankinson. Maw says I've got to wear short pants until Irene's married."

FARMER—Hi, there! Can't you see that sign—'No fishing on this ground?'

Colored fisherman—Co'se I kin see de sign. I's cullid, boss, but I ain't so ignorant but what I knows der ain't no fishin' on de groun's. I's fishin' in de crick!

A LITTLE fellow of five, going along the street with a dinner pail, is stopped by a kind hearted old gentleman, who says:

"Where are you going, my little man?"

"To school."

"And what do you do in school? Do you learn to read?"

"No."

"To write?"

"No."

"To count?"

"No."

"What do you do?"

"I wait for school to let out."

The Excitement Not Over.

The rush on the druggists still continues and daily scores of people call for a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Kemp's Balsam, the standard family remedy, is sold on a guarantee and never fails to give entire satisfaction. Price 50c and $1. Trial size free.

Ten millions sterling will be spent by the Japanese government in the next ten years in the purchase of fifteen ironclads and thirty torpedo-boats.

Rheumatism originates in lactic acid in the blood, which settling in the joints causes the pains and aches of the disease Hood's Sarsaparilla cures rheumatism by neutralizing the acidity of the blood, and giving it richness and vitality. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Intrenched camps in open plains were employed by the Romans and Gauls. Vestiges of such exist to this day in England and Scotland.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Resp'y, H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

Kerosene will remove spots from furniture; it is excellent to clean oilcloth or zinc. If you spill it on your clothes hang them in the air and the spot and smell will both soon disappear.

Frazer Axle Grease.

One trial will convince you that it is the best. Ask your dealer for the Frazer Axle Grease, and take no other. Every box has our trade mark on.

"WHAT would you say, Bobby," remarked the minister who was dining with the family, "if I should ask your mamma to let you have another piece of pie?"

"I would say 'Amen,'" responded Bobby, devoutly.

My Poor Back!

That "poor back" is held responsible for more than its share of the sufferings of mankind. If your dog bites a man who kicks it, do you blame the dog? On the same principle the kidneys utter their protest against nervousness, impure blood, and resulting constipation. These force them to do extraordinary work in ridding the system of the poisons which are the result of effete matter retained in the blood. Then the sufferer says the back aches; the kidneys are diseased. "Not yet;" but they will be unless the nerves are strengthened, the blood purified, and the constipation removed. These are the causes of kidney troubles, and Paine's Celery Compound removes them quickly. With its tonic, purifying, and laxative effect, it also strengthens the weak kidneys, making it almost infallible in curing all diseases of the nerves and kidneys. If your hopes of cure have not been realized, try Paine's Celery Compound; it gives perfect health to all who complain of "their poor backs." *Price $1.00.*

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The Best Waterproof Coat.

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our selves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

It has permanently cured THOUSANDS of cases pronounced by doctors hopeless. If you have premonitory symptoms, such as Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, &c., don't delay, but use PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION immediately. By Druggists. 25 cents.

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Gives relief at once for

COLD in HEAD.

—[CURES]—

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Not a Liquid or Snuff.

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS, 66 Warren st., N. Y

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. So strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send two bottles free, together with a valuable treatise on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

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HE PAYS the FREIGHT

5 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for

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Every size Scale. For free priced list and this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

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where all other remedies fail. Our method of direct and continuous medication of the whole respiratory system produces same effect as a favorable change of climate. No smoke or disagreeable odor. ILLUSTRATED BOOK giving full particulars, free upon application.

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$5 to **$8** a day. Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

WANTED TO BUY A FARM in this locality. Curtis & Wright, 233 Broadway, N. Y.

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 341 round, 1[illegible] Pills.

GOLD. Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

SOLDIERS ALL GET PENSIONS if disabled; pay, etc.; Deserters relieved; Laws free. A. W. McCormick & Sons, Washington, D.C. & Cincinnati, O.

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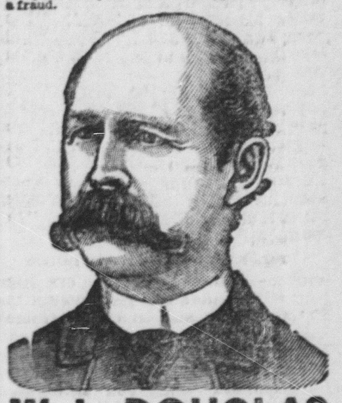
PATENTS For INVENTORS! Send for Pamphlet. PATRICK O'FARRELL, Att'y at Law, Washington, D.C.

CAUTION

Beware of Fraud, as my name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all my advertised shoes before leaving the factory, which protect the wearers against high prices and inferior goods. If a dealer offers W. L. Douglas shoes at a reduced price, or says he has them without my name and price stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE. FOR GENTLEMEN.

The only calf $3 SEAMLESS Shoe smooth inside. NO TACKS or WAX THREAD to hurt the feet, easy as hand-sewed and WILL NOT RIP.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4 SHOE, the original and only hand-sewed welt $4 shoe. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $6 to $8.

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W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 SHOE is unexcelled for heavy wear. Best Calf Shoe for the price.

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W. L. DOUGLAS $2 SHOE FOR BOYS is the best School Shoe in the world.

W. L. DOUGLAS $1.75 YOUTH'S School Shoe gives the small Boys a chance to wear the best shoes in the world.

All made in Congress, Button and Lace. If not sold by your dealer, write W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

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The pictures are really beautiful. Likeness guaranteed. Agents can easily get orders and make a large commission. Address,

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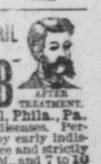

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Marvelous Success.

Insane Persons Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

For all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INVALUABLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D. Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and have given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & Co. Chicago

Trade Mark. Price $1.00.

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Sea Shells ONE BOX, AND one year, $1, or 20 cents for sample copy, mars, &c. BUY A HOME IN FLORIDA while land is CHEAP. All particulars in THE GROVE. No miasma. Good schools and churches.

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THE ORANGE GROVE LAND AGENCY,
Liverpool, De Soto County, Florida.

FARMS! We [illegible] buy several in this locality. Cash [illegible] 233 Broadway, N. Y.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A Sure relief for ASTHMA. Price, Sent by mail. STOWELL & CO. Charlestown, Mass.

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To any New Subscriber who will send us this Slip, with name and P. O. address and $1.75 in Money Order, Express Money Order, Registered Letter, or Check, for a year's subscription to the Companion, we will send the paper

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The volume for 1889 will be superior to any previous year. It will contain Six Serial Stories, 150 Short Stories, profusely illustrated, Household Articles, Tales of Adventure, Illustrated Sketches of Travel, 1,000 Anecdotes, Historical and Scientific Articles, Humor, Poetry.

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THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 45 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, DEC. 6, 1888.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——John Emerick of Karthaus, formerly of near this place, thinks of moving to Nittany valley and getting back into old Centre again.

——H. H. Swengle, of Montandan, has taken charge of the station at this place until Frank Bradford moves from Paddy mountain Tunnel.

——'Squire Houseman, of Tusseyville, was unfortunate enough to have a horse run away, and break a sleigh to pieces for him, this week.

—The annual meeting of the State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, will be held in Harrisburg on Tuesday, Dec. 11, to continue three days.

——The ladies of Bellefonte have out a remonstrance against the running of a Sunday train over the L. & T. R. R., and have about 75 signers.

——The Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will meet in Shamokin on March 20th, 1889, Bishop Bowman, presiding.

——Arb Katherman, our station agent has gone to Williamsport to take charge of his new position. He left on Monday morning and his family will follow later on.

——We were told that there were thirty "infant" cases at this term of court—some of these, we think, belonged to the crop of forty cases on the list at August term, last.

——Detectives are still hunting the murderer Buranoski. It is thought that the murderer is hiding in the shanty of some Hungarian friend in the mining regions of Clearfield county.

——Ralph Spigelmyer, of Spring Mills, we are informed, has rented a room in the new block, Kridlers, late Humes', and will open a store there. May he become as rich as A. T. Stewart.

——Our patrons will do us a great favor—especially those owing over one year on REPORTER, and there are many such—if they will kindly send in their dues before the close of 1888.

——The vile, the lewd, dishonest, and besmirched, yea the wonderful, rejoice in having a mouthpiece at Bellefonte. They are all in the soup—and keep making mouths at the great and good REPORTER.

——Bellefonte, which is only 5 miles as the crow flies distant from here had no snow at all last week, while we had sleighing about four days. On the other side of the mountain they had merely a frosty coat of snow on the ground.

——The man who was hauling half a ton of nitro-glycerine, which exploded the other day in the oil region, has mysteriously disappeared. The theory that he has gone to Canada is not credited, as the movement was all in the other direction.

— Miller, the artist, has located his photograph car in this place and will remain only a short time. Persons wishing cabinets, etc., should avail themselves of this opportunity and have him do the work. We have seen some of his work, and can speak highly of it.

——We feel like boasting that the REPORTER can show having booked more new subscribers in the last six weeks than any paper in the county. The REPORTER has always stood well with the masses on account of its reliability and fearless defense of what is right.

——If in need of a cook stove or parlor heater, and want one for the least money you will do well to pay Reesman a visit, and see his stoves, which are of marvelous beauty. His line of parlor heaters is complete, notwithstanding having sold quite a number this fall.

——Rev W. C. M'Cool principal of the Wayne, Neb., Academy, has accepted a call from Ponca, Neb., English Lutheran church, and will, and has changed his residence to the latter place. He is a son of Jacob M'Cool, of Spring Mills May he prosper in his new field.

——The Bellefonte *Daily News* rejoiceth because every thing pertaining to Centre county—bridges, public buildings, etc, is in satisfactory condition. That's just the way things were handed over, by the Democratic commissioners, Messrs Griest and Wolf, who did all things well.

——Charles Long will take posession of the Spigelmyer store, at Spring Mills in about ten days. He has the reputation of being a good and trusty business man, and with his past experience, will no doubt, carry on at the "old stand" a store up to the times and on first class principles.

——The prospects are said to be good for the extension of the Shade Gap branch of the East Broad Top railroad to Port Royal, on the Pennsylvania railroad, in the near future. We understand the right of way with the exception of some three miles has been secured.—*Orbisonia Dispatch.*

——The unsought for nolle pros, in the REPORTER libel suit, has brought out that the organ lied, while the REPORTER takes back nothing, and can prove all it asserts The misconstruction of the fellows in the soup is, and was, disclaimed, and leaves the dodgers to wriggle on, without a hiding place.

——Here is a case similar to Mrs. Haas' in our court last week:

Judge Bechtel, of Schuylkill county, has sentenced Bridget Boylan, a 50-year old widow of that county to pay fines aggregating $510, costs of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment of three months and ten days for selling liquor without license and to minors. Philip Herum received the same dose for the same offense.

——Ralph Bingham, the boy orator, gave an entertainment in the Evangelical church, on Saturday evening, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U, but did not have a very large audience. The entertainment was very good and elicited rounds of applause from the audience. Ralph is a born elocutionist, and should he ever return to this place he will have one of the largest houses to speak to the town can boast of.

GROWTH IN POPULATION.

The population of our county by the census of 1880 was 37,922. We feel confident that the census of 1890 will show that we have a population of between 50,000 and 55,000. We base this estimate upon the increase of our vote in the last four, years, which was something over 800, and with the vote not out, would show a vote of about 1000 greater than at the presidential election four years ago.

As 5 of a population to every voter has been found a reliable basis to calculate upon, it would indicate that the population of Centre county has increased 5,000 in the last four years—a rate which would show an increase of 12,500 between 1880 and 1890. This increase added to 37,922, would make 50,422. But with a steadily increasing population the per centage of increase would be larger, and show a population of near 55,000.

The rapid increase in our population, will be found in districts such as Scotia Bellefonte, Boggs, Spring, Snowshoe and Philipsburg—where the furnaces, coal and ore mines are being operated.

Having already passed the 40,000 mark, as fixed by the Constitution, Centre county will be a judicial district by itself and the associate judges will drop out—be a thing of the past, and leave posterity to ask what they were here for any way. Possibly some adjoining county like Huntingdon, Mifflin or Union, might be pinned to the skirts of Centre as a judicial district, which would then require the election of an assistant law judge, but Centre would have a president judge of itself who would feel big enough to sit without being guarded right and left by associates.

With 1890 associate judges Munson and Rhodes will have the honor of being last officials of that title in our county, "if they so long behave themselves well."

Territorially, our county is the largest in the state, having 1227 square miles, hence with the natural wealth we have the probabilities are that in twenty five years the population of our county will reach 100 000 or over, and is certain of ultimately ranking as one of the largest counties in population, in the state, and Bellefonte down in the census for 15,000 and Philipsburg for 10,000.

——A big tug excited our village last Saturday. It was the effort to move the Nearhood house from the foot of the mountain to its new foundation at the south end of town, a distance of near ¾ mile. The house is a 2 story frame, and rested on two large pitch pine "skids." The front rested upon two front parts of wagons; a dozen horses and mules, teams of J. D. Lesher and Geo. Emerick, were hitched to the wagons, and about two dozen men, of all creeds and politics were hitched to ropes. To come down the mountain "salt river trip" slid well enough, but on reaching the level in the square of town then came the goldoggest tug you ever heard of, and the concern was as obstinate as a balky mule, and there it stuck, until evening called an adjournment for Monday morning, when additional motive power, in the shape of horses were added and the tug began again, and it was a tug all day. Two wagons were broken down in the effort. When the excursion came within sight of the REPORTER office, we dropped pen, rushed out to a rope, and pulled while no one else was pulling; but seeing drops of sweat coming from the rope, our feelings were touched and not wanting to be guilty of cruelty to hemp, we dropped the rope and—went to supper.

Monday forenoon the attempt was renewed, and 12 more horses and mules, 24 in all, added, teams of James D. Lesher and Amos Epply. The tug to get the concern out of its ruts was fearful, and almost hopeless; at last the wheels turned and turned and the thing slipped right along the rest of the journey

The craft is now on its new moorings, with almost the life tugged out of it. But it got there all the same. Yes, we got the house there at last.

MARRIED IN ALTOONA.

We extend our congratulations to Mr. R. B. Spangler and bride, recently Miss Mary Downing, daughter of Mr. George Downing, of this place. The happy event which united them in marriage took place in Altoona on Wednesday evening of last week. An Altoona exchange, on Thursday, contained the announcement, as follows:

"At the parsonage of the Second Lutheran church, 1112 Seventh avenue, R. B Spangler, Esq., of Centre Hall, and Miss Mary Downing, of Bellefonte, Pa., were united in marriage last evening by Rev. J. F. Hartman After spending a short honeymoon in this city Mr. Spangler and bride will return to Centre Hall, where they will reside."—*Daily News.*

FALL AND WINTER.

Get a new suit and overcoat from Montgomery & Co., Tailors, Bellefonte. They are so much cheaper than ready made clothing They have also a full stock of Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Gentlemen's Furnishings.

MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors,
Bellefonte.

BAND FESTIVAL.

The Centre Hall band will hold a festival on Christmas eve in their room, in Deininger's building in this place, commencing on Dec. 24th and continuing during the week.

CO. INSTITUTE.

The Centre Co. Teachers' Institute will meet in the court house Bellefonte, Dec. 17 to 21. Prof. Wolf will no doubt have an interesting program for the occasion.

——All the popular novels at Murray's

——Fall and winter stock of clothing at the Philad. Branch.

——You would be surprised at the prices at which Fauble sells clothing.

——Trusses and shoulder braces, popular makes and designs, at Murray's Drug Store.

——Keep in style by getting your clothes from Fleming, the fashionable tailor, Bellefonte.

——Ladies' coats, an immense stock at Lower prices than ever, at Meese's store, Bellefonte.

——Reesman has the finest line of stoves in the county, and for cheapness cannot be excelled.

——You can save a days wages every time, by buying your boots and shoes at A. C. Mingle's store, Bellefonte.

——Bartholomew saw it, tried it, and then bought it, the Becker washing machine. Ditto, Recorder Rupp.

——The reputation of the Philadelphia Branch for cheap clothing is an established fact and cant be touched by any one in the county.

COURT.

The heirs and trustees of William A. Thomas vs. the Nittany Valley Railroad Company. Verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $573.

J. Y. Dale and wife, vs. C. Dale's executors. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $1231.66.

James C. Boal vs John Q. A. Kennedy. Verdict for defendent.

All of Tuesday was given up to the trial of the suit for damages brought by Matthew R. Adams against Valentines & Co.

The accident by which very serious injury was caused to Adams' left foot, occurred about five years ago. His foot was caught in a hole in the bridge over Spring Creek on which was located the railroad used by the Valentines in transporting their iron ore to market. His right foot was also injured in the same accident. We understand he seeks to collect about $10,000 damages.

A NEW SWINDLE.

The oats and several other swindlers upon farmers in this state having played out, a new one is on the carpet, and as it may be attempted upon some of our Centre county farmers, the REPORTER will call attention to it in advance.

For several days past agents have been canvassing Fayette county alleging to represent a wire fence company of Cincinnati. Farmers were solicited to buy the right of their township to sell the fence, for which they were to give $125, payable when they sold $500 worth of fence. Several farmers were induced to sign a contract and give their note for $125 on these conditions. The alleged agents then came to Uniontown, got the notes cashed and departed. A number of farmers have been victimized, although some of them were warned that the whole thing was a swindle.

WILL GO TO WASHINGTON FREE.

Adjutant General Hastings was in Philadelphia the other day where he made the following statement in regard to the National Guard at the inauguration:

There will be 7,500 men in attendance, which will include the three brigades, three batteries of artillery and three troops of cavalry. We will arrive in Washington on Sunday morning and return on Monday night. There will be no expense to either the State or the men, as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has kindly consented to transport the men to and from Washington free of charge. The men will have a full day in Washington to see the sights, and I will be responsible for their conduct while there. We will make a grander display than we did four years ago.

SUED FOR DUNNING BY MEANS OF A POSTAL CARD.

A singular suit was brought before United States Commissioner McCandless at Pittsburg. It is the first action under the new act of Congress forbidding the use of postal card as means of notifying creditors of their debts. C. R. Bushfield, a grocer, sent postal cards to Frank Small, asking him to pay his grocery bill or the account would be put into the hands of the bad-debt collector. The suit was brought by Government Inspector W. W. Caraway, at the instance of Small, and charges Bushfield with using the mails to injure the character of the respondent.

A VETERAN OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Albright Swineford, of Middleburgh one of the oldest residents of Snyder County is dead. He was 93 years old, and before his death requested that he be buried with honors of the war, being a surviver of the war of 1812. The funeral will take place at Middleburgh on Sunday morning, services in the courthouse. Mr. Swineford's father was the founder if Middleburgh, which originaly was alled Swinefordstettle.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

——Nearhood has come.

——Very fine work done at Miller's photo. car. Prices very low.

——A snow storm set in on Tuesday morning.

——Fall and winter stock of clothing at the Philad. Branch.

——Boys are now busy hunting rabbits.

——Mrs. Bairfoot is visiting relatives at Hanover, Pa.

——Brand new overcoats and suits for fall and winter wear at Fauble's, Bellefonte.

——Our Mimrods are anxiously awaiting the first fall of snow to go after deer

— If you want a genuine buffalo robe, call at D. A. Boozer's harness rooms, and see his stock.

——The plasterers of the Presbyterian church, Rev. Kerr's, have finished their work.

——Ladies' dress goods in all styles for fall and winter, at Meese's store, Bellefonte.

——J. C. Motz is still very feeble and needs crutches to move about in his room.

——Gents furnishing goods at reduced rates at Fauble's Rochester Clothing House, Bellefonte.

— J D Long, will continue his store at Spring Mills, his son retiring to the Spigelmyer stand.

——Ladies' dress goods in all styles for fall and winter at Meese's store, Bellefonte.

——The recent snows have brought out the rabbit hunters, and they find a few rabbits.

——You can get a suit made to order by Fleming, the tailor, Bellefonte, at astonishing low prices.

—Sam'l Treaster, of the 7 mts., talks of moving to Mifflin county next spring and engage in truck farming

——A full line of the latest popular novels on sale at Murray's drug store—sent to any address for 20 cts.

——The Becker Washing Machine is one that will give entire satisfaction. We say so from a trial of it

— The Methodist ladies cleared about $340 by their recent fair and festival, at Bellefonte, last week.

——Rochester Clothing House in Reynold's building, Bellefonte, for cheap clothing and gents furnishing goods.

——Mr. S. R. Miller, a student of Gutekunst, has located at Centre Hall. We have seen his work, which is of the finest grade, and well executed. Dont fail to visit him as he only expects to stay a short time. His prices are very moderate.

PENN TOWNSHIP.

The Lutherans of Millheim are busy making arrangements for a Christmas entertainment. They intend having a Christmas tree and other suitable features.

The owners of the pike leading from Millheim to Coburn learned a lesson at the last Court. They took in an enormous amount of toll the past summer, and had only one hand working on the road about half the time.

Some of our young men are trying to organize a castle of K. of G. E. at Millheim.

Last week the machinery for a roller mill was taken from Coburn to Sugar Valley; the millwrights followed and will put up at once.

A large black bear traveled across this twp. one night last week, and was only seen by a few.

The town council of the Millheim borough put up notices forbidding the throwing of coal ashes on the streets This is a move in the right direction. It is annoying to drive through town and have your sled runners stick to the ash piles.

The farmers are nearly all through with their butchering and are ready to keep up the winter fires.

If Fiedler had been in Millheim last week when his paper came to town, the inhabitants would have tarred and feathered him and sent him back to Bellefonte that way, that is if he would have got out of the town alive. I wish to say that is not healthy to lie about honest citizens as he did. He said the Democrats of Millheim would not support Mr. Spanger, the barber, any more because he voted the Republican ticket. That is not correct.

SPRING MILLS.

Mud, mud, mud, knee deep, and soon the bottom will drop out, provided it don't freeze up soon. Years ago Millheim was called "mud town" but to day Spring Mills "takes the cake." It is considered unpatriotic to traduce ones own town, but, "Truth is mighty and will prevail" and for downright mud I must say that this city can't be beat anywhere in the United States Let us have a little pride in our town and build a few board walks. Dr Van Valzah has started the ball now let his neighbors keep it rolling.

The idea of becoming telegraph operators has entered the minds of some of our young men. H. W. Grenoble, W. A. Gettig, J. C. Horner, G. H. Krise and W. S. Krise have between them four telegraph instruments with batteries and connected by wire, with which they are trying to learn the mysterious language of the telegraphic click.

Miss Annie Gettig has returned from Lock Haven to remain until after Christmas.

Charlie Cummings, the shoe agent was here last wek.

Mr and Mrs. W. R. From are entertaining guess this week.

Miss Annie Runkle, of near Centre Hall, was visiting friends this week.

Mr. Henry Krumbine, who has been sick, is some better, but not able to be out.

Ralph Spielmeyer and family, will move to Bellefonte in the near future

Mr. Fred Krumbine and family will move east, here Fred has has been for the last three months running a saw mill.

MADISONBURGH.

The students of the Madisonburgh schools have started a literary society, and it has met with excellent success thus far. Let the good work go on.

The local institute held by the Miles twp. teacher at Rebersburg, a few days ago, has been crowned with success, and the people of the above twp. may well congratulate themselves for the able corps of instructors it has employed and their progressive spirit in the art of pedagogy.

Reuben Gems, one of our enterprising citizens, has adorned the front of his new residence with a wire fence.

Chas. A. Hazel has been on the sick list the last few weeks but is able to be about again. Your scribe, also, has been on the sick list but is able to attend to his business gain.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Mr. Michael Stiver, an old and much respected citizen of Potters Mills, died suddenly on last Saturday afternoon Mr. Stiver had a paralytic stroke about a week previous, but had recovered sufficiently to be about in the house. On Saturday he sat at the table and partook of a hearty dinner, and a short time thereafter he had another attack which brought about his sudden death. His funeral is fixed for to-day, Thursday. His age is about 75 years.

DEDICATION.

The Weaver Methodist Episcopal church, near Oak Grove, in Spring township, Centre co, will be dedicated Sunday Dec. 16, 1888. The services will be conducted at 10:30 a. m., by the Rev. D. S. Monroe, D. D., of Bellefonte, and there will be preaching also at 7 p. m. all are invited to come.

G. P. SARVIS, Pastor.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Communion services in Lutheran church, Centre Hall, Sunday next Rev. S G. Finkle will assist the pastor. Preparatory services Saturday previous at 2 p. m. by Rev. Finckle.

Preaching in Geo. Valley Lutheran church next Sunday a week at 10 a. m. Farmers Mills at 2 p. m. same day.

W. E. FISCHER.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

In consequence of the death of my father-in-law, there will be no services at Spring Mill, nor at Centre Hall next Sunday. There will be services, however, at the Union, at 10 a. m.

THOS. S. LAND.

COMMUNION.

The Lord's supper will be administered in the Lutheran church, of this place, next Sabbath morning. Preparatory services Saurday afternoon previous. Rev. Finkle of Hartleton will preach the communion sermon.

WOODLAND COAL

Woodland coal, just from the mines,—leaves no cinder—for sale at the Centre Hall roller mill. Best fuel for summer.

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HOLIDAY GOODS!

The Holiday Season is approaching, and everyone is looking around for something beautiful in the way of a present. We desire to state that we have unpacked an exceptionally fine line of

SILVERWARE, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, RINGS, PINS, ETC., ETC.

Our assortment of silverware is complete, Castors, Pickle Stands, Butter Dishes, Cake and Fruit Baskets, Napkin Rings, Arundel tinted, gold and steel, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., etc., all of the latest designs, and guaranteed,

Call and see our stock, even if you do not buy.

BUSHMAN & KREAMER.

Christmas Greetings

—WM. WOLF & SON—

EXTEND TO ALL.

We are busy this week arranging our Holiday Goods for your inspection. More will follow; but to secure what you most desire come now, and see the best variety of **Fancy Goods** ever displayed in this section. Don't put off your visit to our counters next week, or the week after.

You will be surprised and we dare say pleased, if you come before the assortment is broken.

If you want a beautiful present for your best friend, we know we can please you.

Call in whether you mean to buy or not.

Yours Very Respectfully,

Wm. Wolf & Son.

Bartholomew's - Store!

—IS—

THE :-: BUSIEST :-: PLACE :-: IN :-: TOWN

The best place in the valley for bargains.

New goods come every day and are gone the next, and keeps us busy replenishing stock. Our line of

Fall and Winter Goods.

is here and more coming Ladies' Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Ladies' Coats, full line of Men's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Woolen Blankets, Robes, Clothing, Overcoats, just received. We have the nicest

—RAG CARPET,—

ever brought to the town. Full line of Lumbermen's Boots and Shoes; best assortment of Cook Stoves, with reversible cross-piece on the top.

Our Motto: Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Highest market prices paid for all kinds of country produce at

Bartholomew's Store.
Centre Hall Station.

McCORMICK BROS, | McCORMICK BROS

CENTRE HALL, PA. | CENTRE HALL, PA.

—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS—

-:- FURNITURE -:-

Bed Room Suits, Parlor Suits, Side Boards, Lounges, Tables, Bedsteads, Wood and Cane-Seat Chairs

Undertaking a Specialty.

Bargains! :-: New Goods!

We are now prepared to have the public call at our store and inspect our new line of goods. They were selected with the greatest care and embrace an endless variety of new designs and patterns worn during the Fall and Winter seasons.

Our line of Fancy Plaids, Tricots, Fall Prints, and All-Wool Suiting, are fine, and will please our early customers, and are selling rapidly. Woolen Blankets, Haps, Quilts, and many other goods.

SPECIAL BARGAINS !----O----SPECIAL BARGAINS

Come and see the special bargains we are offering in Cashmeres; prices lower than ever. Our stock of Ready-Made Clothing, Overcoats, Gossamers, Gum Coats, is complete and will speak for themselves. Come and see the new goods at

Harper & Kreamer's.